FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 136 *16 July 1981*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

USSR's Tikhonov Speaks at Dinner for CEMA Delegates AA 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Jul]
Departure Message AA 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Jul]
Zhivkov Speaks at Dinner for CEMA Delegates AA 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Jul]
Romanian Addresses Geneva Disarmament Committee AA 3
Cuban CEMA Delegation Departs Session 10 July AA 3

ALBANIA

Ministry of Defense Meets on Army Anniversary B 1
Haxhi Lleshi Greets New French President B 1
French Ambassador Hosts Reception in Tirana B 1
Presidium Chairman Lleshi Greets Iraqi President B 2
Joint Trade Agreement Signed With Algeria B 2

BULGARIA

BCP Politburo Approves CEMA Session Results C 1
Warsaw Pact Representative Ends Tour of Duty C 1
Kampuchean Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit C 1
Greeted at Airport C 1
Foreign Ministers' Talks C 2
Mladenov Hosts Dinner C 2
Yordanov-Led Delegation Returns From Mongolia C 4
Zhivkov Greets Heng Samrin on Election [Phnom Penh] C 4
Zhivkov Receives Greetings From Castro C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Jul]
Zhivkov Addresses Class at Commencement Ceremony C 4
Stoyanov Chairs Expanded Traffic Safety Meeting C 5
Boyan Traykov Appointed BTA Director General C 5
Briefs: Soviet Delegation; Cooperation With UK; U.S. Economic Council; Soviet Delegation to Plovdiv C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Radio Comments on PZPR Congress Discussions D 1
Solidarity Role Attacked D 1
Attempt To Slander D 1
Soviet TV Commentary Cited D 2
Dailies Analyze Recent Developments in Poland D 2
Bratkowski Chastised D 2
[Mikulka in RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
PZPR Defensive Posture Blamed D 3
[Horak in TRIBUNA 1 Jul]
Reader Urges Collectivization D 4
[TRIBUNA 8 Jul]
Reader Opposes 'Infinite' Aid D 6
[TRIBUNA 1 Jul]
Further Reportage on Kampuchea's Hun Sen's Visit D 6
Hun Sen's Activities D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
Hun Sen Speaks to Journalists D 8

SRV Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit D 8
Husak Receives Nguyen Co Thach D 8
Lao Envoy Ratifies Friendship Treaty With CSSR [KPL] D 9
Hoffmann Receives Palestinian Trade Union Leader D 9
Daily Calls French-West German Views 'Unrealistic' D 9
[Courton in RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
President Husak Congratulates Mitterrand D 10
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
Foreign Minister Greets Iranian Counterpart D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Husak, Chnoupek Cable Greetings to Iraqi Leaders D 10
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul]
Hodic Comments on Intelligence at Press Conference D 11
Miroslav Capka Calls for Tightened Party Control D 16
[TRIBUNA 8 Jul]
RUDE PRAVO Explains Meaning of Trust in Communists [14 Jul] D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentator Views Haig Speech in New York E 1
Honecker Greets Mitterrand on National Holiday E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Jul]
Italian Communist Party Delegation Visits Berlin E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Jul]
Hun Sen Remarks at Berlin Reception Reported [SPK] E 2
Verner Speaks at Mongolian Anniversary Event E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11-12 Jul]
Cuban, Nicaraguan Women Arrive in Berlin [Havana] E 5

HUNGARY

Lazar Interviewed on Relations With Greece, Issues F 1
[Athens TO VIMA 12 Jul]
Official Talks With Greece Open in Athens 14 Jul F 4
[Athens]
Leaders on Bilateral Relations [Athens] F 5
Two Agreements Ratified [Athens] F 5
Protocol Signed F 6
Joint Communique Reported F 6
Lazar Returns F 7
Briefs: Agreement With EEC F 7

POLAND

Reportage on 15 July Congress Session Continues G 1
More on Election Procedures G 1
Kapek Speech G 1
Grlickov Congress Speech G 4
RCP's Banc Greets Congress G 6
Nguyen Giap Address [VNA] G 8
Cuban Delegate's Address [Havana] G 10
Speech by MSZMP's Havasi G 11
BCP's Bozhinov Greets Delegates G 13
MPRP's Dejid Speaks G 14
PAP Reports Speeches G 17
Bielsko-Biala Secretary Speaks G 20
Opole Delegate G 20
Branch Trade Union Leader G 21
Plock Delegate: Punish Guilty G 22
Resolution Criticizing Solidarity G 23
Torun Delegate G 24
Rakowski Speech G 24
'Thunderous Response' [AFP] G 27

15 July Session Ends
Warsaw Report of Session G 28
Gierek, Others Expelled G 28
AFP on Expulsion G 28
PZPR Congress Activity for 16 July Outlined G 29
Resumption of Closed Session G 30
Electoral Commission Details G 30
'Returning Commission' Elected G 30
Problem Teams Begin Work G 31
15 July PZPR Congress Proceedings Reviewed G 31
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Analysis G 31
Congress Delegations Tour Area, Talk to Officials G 32
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul] G 33
CPCZ Delegation Arrives
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul] G 33
Delegations Tour Enterprises
Cuba's Rodriguez Meets Czyrek [Havana] G 33
Bydgoszcz Studium Monitors Congress Progress G 33
Warsaw Reports Local Party Forums' Activities G 34
Lech Walesa Calls for Halt to Protest Actions G 34
Walesa News Conference G 34
Government, Solidarity Continue Gydnia Talks G 34
Gdansk Dock Charter Talks Fail; Strike Meeting Set G 35
Main Office of Statistics Views Economy G 35
Draft State Enterprise Bill Published 1 July G 36
[GLOS PRACY 1 Jul] G 37
Glemp, Ozdowski Discuss Church, State Cooperation G 50
Piotrokow Meeting Discusses Black Marketeering G 50
PAP Reports on National Ship Construction G 50
Feliks Wojtkun Appointed New Radom Voivoda G 51
Gdansk Paper Reports Formation of Political Club G 51
PZPR Leaders Congratulate Mongolian Counterparts G 51

YUGOSLAVIA

Envoy in Belgium Protests Embassy Attack I 1
Djuranovic Meeting With Romania's Trofin Reported I 1
[BORBA 11 Jul]
Assembly Committee Welcomes Supreme Soviet Appeal I 1
Minic Views Disarmament, Eurocommunism, Poland I 2
[Trevisani in Rome L'UNITA 12 Jul]
Federal Chamber Holds Session on Economy I 4
Price Increases Do Not Respect Agreed Limits I 6
[BORBA 10 Jul]
Siroka on Need To Combat Irredentism, Nationalism I 6
[BORBA]
Kostic on Need To End National Intolerance I 7
Pristina League of Communists Discusses Nationalism I 8
Veli Deva Talks With Suva Reka Commune Leaders I 11
Serbian Presidency Discusses Kosovo Security I 12
Macedonians View Use of Albanian Flag, Nationalism I 12
Seeks Flag Law Change I 12
Albanian Language Use Scored I 13
BORBA Views Albania's Military Significance I 14
[Seserinac, 13 Jul]
Slovenian Assembly Amends Republican Constitution I 15
Dubrovnik Festival Council Scores Church Action I 15

USSR'S TIKHONOV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR CEMA DELEGATES

AU091708 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 81 p 1, 3

[Speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and leader of the Soviet delegation to CEMA conference, delivered at a dinner for CEMA delegates at the Boyana Residence in Sofia on 3 July]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades, please allow me on behalf of all those present here, leaders of delegations from the fraternal socialist countries, to express our genuine gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his cordial greetings address and for the high assessment of the CEMA's 35th session.

I think that I express a common opinion if I say that we all are very obliged to our Bulgarian friends who have displayed great care for establishing the most favorable conditions for the session's successful work.

Please also allow me to express deep gratitude for this, as well as for the hospitality and fraternal approach which we all have steadily sensed during our visit.

I also express cordial gratitude to the citizens of splendid Sofia who accorded cordial and friendly attention to us.

I will not fail to say that we all can be justifiably satisfied with the work performed at the session.

We drew up a balance sheet of the 10-year-long fruitful work by the CEMA member countries for fulfilling the comprehensive socialist economic program. We also discussed the results of coordinating the national economic plans for the new 5-year plan, and signed a number of major agreements.

We agreed to jointly elaborate certain foremost trends of cooperation by resolving the general task of the 80's--to develop the economy on a balanced and intensified basis.

Briefly, there is common interest in resolving the great national economic tasks as outlined by the recent congresses of the fraternal parties, in a concrete, realistic and business-like manner. This is the characteristic trait of our session.

While assessing the work performed, we did not restrict ourselves to pointing out our achievements alone, particularly great attention was devoted to the problems we are facing.

We all strive to develop the national economies and strengthen the economic power of the socialist community. Along with the national efforts made so far, the development of our comprehensive interaction must play a very important role in this respect. Taking this fact into consideration, the session determined the new tasks of perfecting cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the 80's.

There is no doubt, dear friends, that we will undoubtedly resolve the new tasks as discussed at this session.

I want to emphasize that our delegation highly assesses the fact that all fraternal countries support the idea of the party and state leaders collectively discussing the topical problems of our cooperation.

We can with full justification say that our session demonstrated once again the staunch willpower of the socialist countries to defend peace.

Under conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation, the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries are consistently declaring themselves in favor of safeguarding detente and of bridling the arms race. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has exactly and convincingly spoken about the noble foreign political strivings of socialism. A peace based on mutual threat, he emphasized, does not attract us.

We prefer a peace where the level of rearmament should become lower and lower while the scope of our cooperation in all spheres should grow and perfect itself.

By acting energetically and creatively, rallied and coordinated, we will resolve all tasks of socialist and communist building, and thus we will achieve the high goals which we have set.

I kindly ask all those present to join in a toast to the good health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

To the good health of all leaders of the fraternal People's Republic of Bulgaria!

To the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal communist and workers parties!

To the prosperity of all countries of the socialist community, to peace and friendship among the peoples!

Departure Message

AU091738 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Message on departure of USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov to Bulgarian Secretary General Zhivkov and Chairman Filipov]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all Bulgarians for the fraternal friendship, cordial hospitality and attention accrued to us in Bulgaria.

While leaving the territory of friendly Bulgaria, I want once more to express deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all Bulgarians for the fraternal friendship, cordial hospitality and attention accorded to us in Bulgaria.

The talks and negotiations we had with you and with the other Bulgarian leaders will undoubtedly serve to strengthen the close ties of friendship and cooperation linking our countries and peoples.

Please accept our genuine wishes for successes in your work for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and for the prosperity and happiness of the Bulgarian people.

[Signed] Nikolay Tikhonov

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR CEMA DELEGATES

AU091733 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 81 p 1, 3

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at a dinner for CEMA delegates at the Boyana Residence in Sofia on 3 July]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, it is a great honor for us that such a major international conference as the 35th CEMA session is taking place in Sofia--the capital of Socialist Bulgaria. This session is not just one of the many sessions of the CEMA supreme organ. This session is taking place years after the adoption of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration which opened further horizons historic in their importance, to cooperation among our fraternal countries. The balance sheet on the fulfillment of the program is an optimistic one. The successes achieved are a result of the selfless labor of our peoples and the leaderships of their communist and workers parties.

The tasks which our countries are facing now are even greater. They are subjugated to a single aim--ever more fully meeting the growing material, intellectual and social needs of the working people. It is hardly possible to achieve these tasks without further actively developing and utilizing new forms and more efficient methods and means in our multilateral cooperation, and without fully utilizing the advantages of socialist economic integration. The active power of CEMA as an international economic organization, in which the relations among the member countries are based on real equality, mutual benefit and fraternal assistance, are particularly obvious now with the growing economic and political instability in the capitalist world. The hindrances and difficulties created by the capitalists' economic crisis cannot stop our progress. It is not accidental that our organization is more and more becoming a center of attraction to the other countries and peoples which are striving for economic independence and social progress.

The mainstay of our community is the great Soviet Union, which made the greatest contribution to the development of the socialist economic integration of real socialism. The USSR has repeatedly given an example of socialist internationalism, and the fraternal Soviet people have repeatedly shouldered our countries in hard times.

The objective needs in the economic development of the socialist community countries necessitate that the key problems of economic strategy be discussed by first the party and state leaders. That is why we warmly approve the CPSU initiative on convening a summit conference related to these problems.

Comrades, we are working in a complicated international atmosphere. The imperialist and reactionary circles are trying to bring the world back to the era of the "Cold War" and to push us along the path to confrontation and arms race.

Our party and all Bulgarians fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. We join our voice to the voice of commonsense, for peace and detente which again resounded in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to "the parliaments and peoples of the world." We have always emphasized and do emphasize the need for a constructive dialogue in the name of peace and world security.

Comrades, a happy coincidence had the 35th CEMA session taking place in Sofia at a time when the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state is being celebrated. During the past 13 centuries, the Bulgarian people have experienced hard times as well as periods of upsurge. However, Bulgaria has never had such a stable economic situation and such a social and cultural prosperity as now, during the years of socialist building. Bulgaria has never had such loyal and selfless friends and allies.

I am happy to most cordially greet the leaders and participants in the 35th CEMA session and to wish to everyone fruitful results for the prosperity of our peoples, for the growing economic power of real socialism and for strengthening world peace.

I propose a toast to your good health, dear comrades, and to the further successes of socialist economic integration!

Cheers!

CUBAN CEMA DELEGATION DEPARTS SESSION 10 JULY

AU101233 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria today. The delegation had attended the 35th CEMA session. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Peko Takof, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, and by other officials.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE MEETS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU101720 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Summary] The Tirana District AWP Committee and the Ministry of People's Defense organized a solemn meeting this afternoon at the opera and ballet theater in Tirana on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the People's Army. The meeting was attended by leading cadres of the Ministry of People's Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Tirana district party and state organs, representatives from work and production centers, servicemen, veterans, relations of war martyrs, young people and others.

"The meeting was opened by Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana district party committee. Deputy Minister of People's Defense Alfred Moisiu delivered a speech on the occasion, pointing out among other things that the founding of the People's Army on 10 July 1943 was a monumental deed of our glorious party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people and supreme commander. He proceeded by tracing the glorious path traversed by the People's Army during the national liberation struggle and after the country's liberation in continually enriching the martial traditions of the people. He also spoke about the measures adopted by the party to further strengthen its leading role in the armed forces, the improvement of the ideopolitical work in the army, its modernization, arming and general organization, and the fact that it will always remain a loyal weapon of the party and of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country."

In the framework of the celebrations on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the People's Army, a photographic exhibition was also organized in Tirana.

Various activities also took place in other districts.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETS NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

AU132009 Tir a Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic:

On the occasion of your national hol!day, it is my pleasure on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself to send you warm greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the progressive French people and yourself per ly. I take advantage of the occasion to wish that the friendly relations which exist be our two peoples and countries will further develop in future for our mutual benefit.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION IN TIRANA

AU142102 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception this evening on the occasion of France's national hol!day, at the Dajti Hotel in Tirana. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and other guests. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN LLESHI GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT

AU141311 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following telegram to Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, president of the Republic of Iraq.

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, I send you best greetings and wishes for the nation's progress and the prosperity of the Iraqi people on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself.

JOINT TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU132007 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the government trade delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala this morning. Taking part in the reception were Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi.

The trade agreement and payments protocol between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was signed in Tirana on 13 July. On the Albanian side, the agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Nedin Hoxha, and on the Algerian side by Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jetnor Rama and members of both delegations.

Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha gave a dinner last night in the Hotel Dajti in honor of the Algerian government trade delegation. Taking part were minister of communications Luan Babameto; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jetnor Rama, Deputy Minister of Finances Gjergj Rrakaj and members of both delegations. Also present was Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The government trade delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, led by Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala, left our country on 13 July.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES CEMA SESSION RESULTS

AU151952 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (BTA)--The Politburo of the Central Committee [CC] of the BCP and the ministerial council of Bulgaria discussed the report of the Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, on the results of the 35th CEMA session held from July 2 to 4, 1981 in Sofia.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the ministerial council fully share the positive assessment given by the session to the implementation of the complex program for socialist economic integration in the past 10 years, of its great role for the successful solving of the problems of socio-economic development of the CEMA member-countries in the conditions of an aggravated international economic and political atmosphere, its role for the growth of their economic and techno-scientific potential, for the consolidation of the cohesion and power of the socialist community and its impact in the world.

The Politburo and the ministerial council highly assess the contribution of the session to determining the major trends and tasks of cooperation and integration in the eighties in compliance with the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal parties, as well as the approach to their realization.

The work of the Bulgarian delegation at the 35th CEMA session was approved and it was noted that its decisions are a new and great step in the development and improvement of cooperation and the socialist economic integration. They will assist the successful implementation of the socio-economic tasks set at the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, the realization of socialism's principal target--the steady improvement of the living standard of our peoples.

WARSAW PACT REPRESENTATIVE ENDS TOUR OF DUTY

AU151258 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] On 15 July Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces commander in chief to the Bulgarian People's Army. The highest Bulgarian order has been bestowed on Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan by the State Council for the valuable assistance rendered to the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense in organizing, developing and training the Bulgarian People's Army, his contribution to strengthening Bulgaria's defense, and on his final departure from the country.

The ceremony, which took place at the National Assembly, was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee military-administrative department head; and Col Gen Vladimir (Irkushin), the newly appointed representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

Greeted at Airport

AU151338 Sofia BTA in English 1306 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (BTA)--Mr Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, arrived here today. He will pay a three-day official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia Airport the guest was welcomed by Mr Petur Mladenov and other responsible officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

AU151957 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (BTA)--Official talks were held here today between the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [CC] of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and Mr Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

Mr Hun Sen underlined that in the result of the correct policy of the party, the efforts of the people and the help of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries, the situation in Kampuchea is getting back to normal. He expressed sincere gratitude for the help Bulgaria has rendered and continues to render for the restoration of Kampuchea and for overcoming the poor heritage left by the pro-Maoist regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sari. Mr Petur Mladenov explained the major guidelines of Bulgaria's foreign policy, who jointly with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is fighting consistently for peace, consolidation of detente, for disarmament and international cooperation. He emphasized that this can be achieved only through honest and constructive dialogue based on the principles of equality and security.

The Kampuchean foreign minister fully supported the Soviet peace initiatives and highly assessed Bulgaria's foreign policy.

The two foreign ministers denounced unanimously the policy of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism aimed at exacerbation of international tension, at stepping up the arms race and confrontation with the socialist community countries. They underlined that the "international conference on Kampuchea" called at the initiative of the United States and China is the rudest interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Mr Hun Sen stressed that Kampuchea will persist in her efforts at improving relations with the ASEAN countries, including Thailand.

It was underlined that Bulgaria and Kampuchea support the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, Chinese expansionism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. They will continue to fight for realization of the proposal made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Identity of views and opinions was stated on all matters discussed.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU152007 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (BTA)--"We reject any attempt at interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, including the so-called 'international conference' which is being held in New York without her consent and participation. Bulgaria condemns the attempts of China, the U.S. and the other international reactionary forces to set up an anti-Kampuchean 'United Front' of the people who have been condemned and rejected by history for their grave criminal acts towards their nation and the whole mankind," underlined today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee [CC] of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs in his speech at a dinner he gave for Mr Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

Mr Petur Mladenov underlined that the militarist and reactionary forces are striving to liquidate detente, to fan out the arms race and the confrontation with the socialist countries and to suppress the national liberation movement. They justify their course, he went on to say further, with the profound changes in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, which have taken place willed by their peoples. In the face of China, who conducts a policy of anti-Sovietism and hegemonism, they see a close and valuable partner.

The speaker stressed that the supreme aim of Bulgaria's foreign policy has been and will continue to be the preserving and the strengthening of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world.

Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that the strengthening and promoting of the process of detente, the undertaking of efficient measures for disarmament and liquidating the hotbeds of tension could be achieved only through an honest and constructive dialogue taking into consideration the two countries' interests and based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The Bulgarian foreign minister highly assessed Kampuchea's policy aimed at strengthening and deepening the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, at peace, friendship, and cooperation with all peoples.

"We back the efforts made by Kampuchea to develop goodneighborly relations with the countries of Southeast Asia, to turn that region into a zone of peace and stability. The regional conference of the two groups of states of Southeast Asia, proposed by the Indochina countries, could serve to this purpose," said he further.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that after the summits in Phnom Penh and Sofia, Mr Hun Sen's visit will be another step toward further strengthening and expanding of Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations, in the spirit of fraternal solidarity.

He underlined that in future, too, Bulgaria will continue to support the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos who have raised the banner of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

Kampuchea's foreign minister, Mr Hun Sen, expressed satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchea and underlined his firm confidence that they will develop and strengthen in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries, in the service of the cause of peace and socialism.

Dwelling on the situation in Kampuchea, he pointed out that in all spheres of national construction definite progress has been made.

The so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," now held in New York, is aimed at distorting the reality in Kampuchea, said he further. The participants in this conference will strive to follow blindly the interests of the Beijing expansionists and American imperialists and will attempt to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and oppose the progress of the three Indochina states.

"The three Indochina states have built a firm strategical alliance as a foundation and a means for solving all the outstanding issues in Southeast Asia and as a factor which guarantees peace and stability in that part of the world," said Mr Hun Sen.

The calling of the international conference in New York, stressed he, is a conspicuous violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and a rude interference in her internal affairs. It only increases tension in Southeast Asia.

Kampuchea's foreign minister underlined that the ASEAN bloc is serving the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists. The ASEAN countries, he went on to say further, will see the adverse effects of tension in that region if they continue rejecting the constructive proposals of goodwill made by the Indochina countries for calling a regional conference between the two groups of countries. Speaking of international tension, the speaker pointed out that the imperialist circles are making efforts to disrupt the equilibrium of forces in order to gain military superiority and to cause tension in Europe. In Southeast Asia, continued he, the American imperialists are in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are the source of tension and threat to peace and security in that part of the world. They are making every effort to impede the process of detente, to destroy socialism and social progress.

"Kampuchea unswervingly supports the policy of peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries, directed against the policy of arms race pursued by the United States in an attempt to create a military bloc with the Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, with the Japanese militarism, emphasized Mr Hun Sen.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

AU151534 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] On 15 July, the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, which took part in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, returned from Mongolia.

ZHIVKOV GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON ELECTION

BK151019 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Recently Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent a greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea].

The message reads:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the PRK Council of State, I am elated to present to you my warmest greetings. May you enjoy the best of health and score more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble duties. May you and the Kampuchean people achieve more and greater successes in erasing disastrous effects bequeathed by the former regimes, and in strengthening the PRK where democracy is being enjoyed.

I am confident that the cordial friendship and the cooperation in all fields between our two countries and peoples will be strengthened and developed in the struggle against the imperialist forces, the hegemonists and war in order to build peace and to advance towards genuine socialism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM CASTRO

AU091742 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 81 p 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has received the following telegram from Fidel Castro Ruiz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba:

Dear and esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, please accept the most cordial fraternal congratulations on behalf of our people, party and government, and on my own personal behalf. We highly value your exceptional contribution to the struggle for the development of your country, for the cause of socialism and peace and also for the successes achieved, which we consider successes of our own.

I take the opportunity to express assurances of my deepest respect.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES CLASS AT COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY

AU151806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] On 15 July, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the diplomas to the best graduates of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management of the BCP Central Committee. He wished the graduates good health and new and greater successes in their future responsible work for constructing the developed socialist society and the triumph of the cause of communism. Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on the main tasks of our country's development, outlined by the 12th BCP Congress. He also spoke on some topical international issues. The ceremony was also attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev and the academy's students and teachers.

STOYANOV CHAIRS EXPANDED TRAFFIC SAFETY MEETING

AU151538 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] On 15 July in Sofia an expanded meeting of the commission on traffic safety took place. It was chaired by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs and chairman of the commission. The chairmen and deputy chairmen of the Ukrug commissions and department leaders also took part in the meeting.

Concern was expressed with the state of the traffic safety during the first 6 months of the year in Varna, Vratsa, Plovdiv, Ruse, Sliven and Kurdzhali okrugs and Sofia. A significant increase of accidents due to the use of alcohol by the drivers and the use of motor vehicles by unlicensed people was noted. Additional measures for ensuring strict traffic safety during the summer season were adopted at the meeting.

BOYAN TRAYKOV APPOINTED BTA DIRECTOR GENERAL

AU151310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Boyan Georgiev Traykov, hitherto director general of the Bulgarian Radio, BTA director general.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION--A delegation of CPSU workers visited Bulgaria from 17 through 24 June 1981. The delegation was headed by (Aleksandr Kashtanov), deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department. The delegation was briefed on the work of the BCP in the agricultural sphere and visited various okrugs, agricultural institutions and scientific-production establishments. The delegation was received by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and by Angel Bobokov, head of the BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department. The delegation left Bulgaria on 24 June 1981. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH UK--London, 30 Jun (BTA)--Mr Petur Hezdhurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the city People's Council of Sofia, who arrived here at the invitation of the British Government, met the speaker of the House of Commons of the British Parliament, Mr George Thomas. He also visited Westminster municipality and had talks with its head, Mr (Harley), as well as with the co-chairmen of the London City Council, Mr Ken (Livingstone) and Mr John Ward. During the talks were discussed issues of mutual interest in the field of urbanization and solving the problems of the big city and of the different residential districts. Analyzed were the possibilities for furthering the mutually advantageous cooperation in some concrete fields--automatic control of public transport and transport in general and conservation of architectural monuments and environment. [Text] [Sofia BTA in Engiish 1348 GMT 30 Jun 81 AU]

U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL--New York, 30 Jun (BTA)--The 4th plenary sitting of the Bulgaro-American Economic Council was carried here under great interest evinced by the business circles. Leading representatives of over 40 big American firms and companies, including some presidents of these companies, took part in the session. Business talks were held on the possibilities to expand trade exchange and cooperation between Bulgarian and American firms, on industrial joint production and matter of common interest. The Bulgarian delegation at the session is now continuing its talks with different American firms. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 30 Jun 81 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION TO PLOVDIV--Pencho Kubadinski, commissionary general of Expo-81, has received the Soviet delegation led by Anatoliy Goltsov, Soviet deputy minister of agriculture, who had arrived in Plovidv to attend the national day of the Soviet pavillion at the world hunting exhibition. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 81 AU]

RADIO COMMENTS ON PZPR CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

Solidarity Role Attacked

LD152206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The discussion at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has showed the complexity of the situation in Poland. The speeches by the delegates emphasized that the congress should prepare a precise and clear program for a solution to the deep crisis and (?determine) the stabilization of socioeconomic life for preserving and multiplying the socialist gains of the Polish people. The delegates emphasized that this is impossible without strengthening the leading role of the PZPR in society, without its ideological unity based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the fraternal parties in the countries of the socialist community.

Apart from constructive contributions to the discussion, voices running counter to the principles of the socialist development of Polish society could also be heard at the congress. Here is our correspondent Frantisek Sojka from Warsaw with some details about the discussion:

[Begin recording] The speech by Jan (Bykovski) met with a great response and expressions of agreement among the delegates at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress when he drew attention to the hostile and slanderous campaign by Solidarity against the congress and asked that the congress secretariat should adopt a position on this activity. The members of Solidarity are spreading rumors to the effect that the words about Solidarity contained in the report are an overt attack against them. One concrete result of the campaign of slanders were the attempts to take down the red flag hoisted in connection with the congress at the Zawadzki foundries and to exchange it for a red and white flag, and the interruption of the live relay of the congress report in a factory in Warsaw so that Solidarity could inform its members about some kind of fete.

The Polish public is following the deliberations of the congress with great interest; proof of this is the fact that the daily press is sold out straight away, so that in some factories, where this is possible, reports from the Palace of Science and Culture are broadcast on the factory public address system.

What is particularly telling, as Polish Radio noted this evening, is that other communist consultation groups have been formed, this time in Gorzow and Jelenia Gora. [end recording]

Attempt To Slander

LD160830 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Stefan Simak report from Warsaw]

[Excerpt] General response by the Polish public confirms that they hope the congress will help in overcoming the harsh general crisis. Great indignation was therefore caused by a provocative action of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity. Its leaders telexed a message to various parts of Poland in which they attempted to slander congress delegates who, allegedly, are enjoying privileges and eating meals at the congress in excess of the rationing system. This signal was enough for the extreme rightwing of Solidarity to lower the red flag in towns such as Opole, Torun and Koszalin. Meanwhile, at the congress a demand was put forward calling for the adoption of a resolution condemning these provocations.

Soviet TV Commentary Cited

LD160910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Report by Prague Radio's permanent correspondent in Moscow, Bohumil Horak--live or recorded]

[Text] Yesterday's main Soviet television news bulletin, Vremya, included a contribution from its special correspondent at the congress in Warsaw, Aleksandr Kaverznev. In assessing the progress of the discussion at the Polish communists' congress so far, the Soviet television commentator mentioned several discussion contributions in which it had been pointed out that recently a number of principles of socialist construction, especially the economic laws of socialism, have been violated in Poland, and that forces exist which would like to force upon the party and the congress their version of the causes of the crisis and bring the party to defensive positions. He said: It is necessary to put an end to concessions made to these forces, and all the positive results achieved in Poland during the period of people's power must not be allowed to be discredited.

The Soviet television commentator further emphasized that the Polish party press was expressing the hope and conviction that the congress would mean the beginning of joint work by all Polish people in the interest of Poland and in the interest of socialism. In Poland they understand the worries and the sincere endeavor of Soviet communists and all Soviet people to help fraternal Poland, Aleksandr Kaverznev said, and stated that it was necessary (?to live together) with the CPSU, to work together and defend the peace.

DAILIES ANALYZE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Bratkowski Chastised

AU151706 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 7

[Karol Mikulka commentary in the column "Note": "'Classifying' Again"]

[Text] With the hours remaining to the opening of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress going by, we can very clearly observe increased activity among the delegates, but also among those who have not been elected to attend the negotiations of the supreme party forum even though they had devoted considerable effort to winning votes for themselves; an example of this is Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Journalists' Union.

This Sunday, the foreign reporters accredited in Warsaw wondered a great deal why Stefan Bratkowski in particular was convening a precongress press conference, since an official press conference was scheduled for next day, on Monday. Not so long ago, his "declarations" were being disseminated throughout Poland; apart from other things, he "classified" [Znamkoval prominent party functionaries in them. This time he "classified" those who, in spite of being party members, dare to voice their opinion on the present situation in the PZPR, and point out the threatening danger. He accused "certain groups" (he obviously had in mind the participants in the Katowice and Poznan communists' forums) of evoking difficulties, of making the task of the "moderate center which is at this moment managing the party" more difficult, as he said verbatim. He called them sectarians, people who are of no benefit to the party.

"Which party? With what kind of character?" the reporters asked when Stefan Bratkowski declared that "even in name the PZPR is no communist party, but a workers, a socialist party which rallies many people of diverse opinion." Allegedly it does not include merely communists, but also believers and other groups of people.

It is therefore not surprising that he called "conservative" those who are protecting the purity of the PZPR's ranks and rejecting the theory of an "open party," one open to everybody, including those who would best like to see the PZPR without unity and without workers. He even asserted that they could cause the emergence of other parties. Immediately after that he took "Solidarity" under his protective wing--an organization which, as its bosses have declared time and again, has been presenting itself for a long time as an opposition political party. Was Stefan Bratkowski perhaps thinking of this, too, when he spoke of the emergence of other parties, on condition that the "sectarians" would insist on the PZPR's being cleansed of those who no longer belong in it?

By his statement at the press conference he did not in the least convince those present that, as he himself said, he is not sorry that he had not been elected congress delegate. Otherwise he would not have tried to inject his own few drops of venom into the congress atmosphere.

PZPR Defensive Posture Blamed

AU151400 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 26 of 1 Jul 81 pp 8,9

[Karel Horak article: "Pondering the Development of Events in the Polish People's Republic: Counterrevolution Cannot Be Defeated With Words"]

[Excerpts] The developments in fraternal Poland in the past 10 months present a dismal picture of gradual destruction of socialist structures, of liquidation of cadres dedicated to Marxism-Leninism, of disparagement of socialist values and of results of socialist construction, of spreading anarchy, of attacking and paralyzing the activity of the state power bodies, of liquidation of the PZPR's leading role and of simultaneously setting up (more accurately: legalizing) opposition structures and organizations, which are--at the right moment--to take over power and implement the reaction's plans to liquidate socialism.

The result of the activity of counterrevolutionary forces, which with the help of the so-called independent trade unions and similar organizations and with the aid of demagogic slogans have succeeded in deceiving and confusing many working people, is a profound social, political and economic crisis. Socialism in fraternal Poland is seriously jeopardized.

There are a number of reasons why the situation in the Polish People's Republic has reached the stage when the socialist social system is seriously jeopardized and counterrevolutionary forces are on the offensive.

One of them, without doubt, is that the enemies of socialism have been concealing their real plans behind demagogic slogans about defending the interests of the working people and about democratizing society; that for a certain time they have been placing in the foreground the objective needs of the working people, such as the need to improve the performance of the economy, the supply of the population and health and social care. The fact that for a fairly long time they have not been openly attacking socialism and the alliance of the Polish People's Republic with the Soviet Union has also played a role in deceiving the working people. The errors in the process of building socialism, the violation of general laws governing socialist construction and of Leninist norms in the work of the party and state bodies and the underestimation of ideological work and of the socialist education of the working people have created conditions making it possible for antisocialist forces to succeed in identifying in the minds of many working people the errors and shortcomings in building socialism with its essence, and on that basis then to pass off various bourgeois, reformist and revisionist concepts of the development of economy and society as "genuine" socialism. The Catholic Church and its representatives, who have outwardly appeared as stabilizing factors, have in fact been comprehensively supporting strikes, the establishment of opposition structures and their antisocialist activity.

But it has been the defensive posture of the party and its leadership which played the decisive role in the origins and the constant deepening of the present crisis. The party leadership, instead of mobilizing communists for the struggle to strengthen socialism, instead of deepening party unity, instead of taking a firm position against antisocialist forces, instead of exposing the bearers of counterrevolutionary tendencies and their real intentions, has been constantly retreating before the pressure of antisocialist forces, has been making compromises with them and abandoning one position after another. Even though the existence of enemies of socialism in Poland and their fractionist activity has been acknowledged with words, no concrete deeds followed these words--only further and further concessions. This, in its essence, opportunist practice has disoriented party functionaries and members. Instead of being mobilized for struggle, instead of being given a clear and concrete line and tasks, they have been left at mercy of the class enemy.

Already in his "left wing communism, an infantile disorder," V.I. Lenin with great seriousness drew the attention of communist parties to the fact that they cannot make compromises which harm socialism, that in their policy--should the situation demand it--they can retreat, but only so far--without jeopardizing socialism.

However, the PZPR leadership has not respected these principles tested in practice. Instead of a determined struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and an uncompromising assertion of the socialist character of renewal, it has embarked on the path of concessions.

The extraordinary PZPR congress--according to the plans of revisionist and counterrevolutionary forces--is to crown the defeat of Marxist-Leninist forces and de facto to liquidate the party as the revolutionary vanguard of the workers' class. After the congress, in the elections to the Sejm and national councils, candidates should be pushed through who support and implement the objectives of "Solidarity," of the Church and other anti-socialist organizations. With this the enemies of socialism would legally ensure a qualitative change of the state power's character in the Polish People's Republic.

The consequences of such development for socialism in the Polish People's Republic and for the Polish workers class, for the independence and sovereignty of Poland and for the entire socialist community are obvious. The socialist accomplishments of the Polish working people would be liquidated. Poland would become a toy of imperialism, and the socialist community and the forces of peace and progress in the world would be seriously weakened. Therefore we are not indifferent to the developments in the Polish People's Republic and in the PZPR. Therefore we are seriously concerned about the advance of counterrevolution. Socialism always was and will be international. Just as we rejoice over the successes accomplished by fraternal socialist countries, we are profoundly uneasy when a fraternal party gets on the defensive, when its very substance is threatened and when forces hostile to socialism gain the upper hand.

Reader Urges Collectivization

AU151320 Prague TRIBUNA No 27 in Czech 8 Jul 81 p 7

[Letter by reader Jinrich Opava of Prague in the "Letters, Views, Polemics, Reactions" column: "Socialist Large-Scale Agricultural Production--One of the Pillars of Socialism"]

[Text] Like many other citizens of our country, I am alarmed by reports on developments in the Polish People's Republic. I am following with apprehension the abuse of the trade union movement by antisocialist elements for a struggle against the socialist system and their attempts to tear "Poland out of the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries. I believe that, next to many other causes, the emergence of the present crisis was significantly assisted by the fact that in the past period no attention has been paid in the Polish People's Republic to establishing productive and efficient socialist large-scale agricultural production.

In May 1949 I attended the deliberations of the Ninth CPCZ Congress in Prague. In thinking about the present situation in Poland I realize how wise the words of Comrade Gottwald were that "without socialist agriculture it is impossible to build socialism in our country." Yes, in the CSSR we have been building and developing industrial production, but on the other hand we have been speedily, even though with considerable difficulties, building socialist agriculture. It is a fact that only socialist agriculture is capable of ensuring enough foodstuffs for those working in industry.

Also, for Poland, socialist agriculture is the only way of ensuring enough foodstuffs and other needs. It is also true in that fraternal country that it is impossible to build, on the one hand, gigantic industrial socialist enterprises and, on the other, to preserve small-scale agricultural production or to develop private capitalist enterprise in agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

During several tours of duty in Poland I have convinced myself that this was the case. In building hothouses and other facilities, many private gardening enterprises in Poland were using foreign currency allocated by the state to enrich themselves. The profits, amounting to millions, from growing and privately selling carnations, for instance, were not being returned to the state treasure to permit the state to pay its debts, but disappeared in the pockets of private citizens--the new Polish millionaires.

The supplies of workers honestly working on the docks and in socialist factories were not secured by state or cooperative agricultural organizations but were, and remain, left to the mercy of private farmers. And because in fragmented small-scale agricultural production it is impossible to enact large-scale production forms, which are the only guarantee of the needed growth of yields, workers suffer from a shortage of foodstuffs. Walesa's trade unions are taking advantage of this to pit the workers against the socialist system in the state.

On the basis of my own experience, I have always pointed out in discussions with Polish comrades that the process of setting up united agricultural cooperatives in our country was not an easy affair. For several years thousands of us organizers of agricultural production had to repeatedly visit villages and patiently explain the merits of joint production in cooperatives and state farms. And once we succeeded in setting up united agricultural cooperatives in most Czechoslovak villages, we were confronted with new work, with helping the newly established cooperatives in organizing a completely new type of production. At the peak of agricultural work thousands of factory workers were helping the newly established cooperatives and many of them have remained in the villages forever.

It is generally known that in the GDR, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and in Hungary there are also agricultural cooperatives and state farms, even though in each of those countries the conditions for setting up cooperatives has differed. The development in the past period has unequivocally proved that the principle has universal international validity, that without socialism in rural areas it is impossible to build socialism in the country as a whole.

If the comrades in Poland are serious about building socialism, they cannot avoid the path that was taken by the other socialist states in building socialism in the rural areas. Compared with us, they have the advantage that they do not have to persuade their farmers about the merits of socialist large-scale agricultural production merely on the basis of the USSR's experience. In the countries of the socialist community there are thousands of thriving cooperatives in which they can acquire experience.

I am convinced that only socialist large-scale agricultural production can help fraternal Poland to resolve once and for all the shortage of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

Reader Opposes 'Infinite' Aid

AU151332 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 26 of 1 Jul 81 p 7

[Letter by reader Frantisek Zamecnik of Micovice: "We Are Not Indifferent"]

[Text] Like every honest person and communist, I have been following the events in fraternal People's Poland with increasing attention in recent months. I remember well the situation that brought us to the disintegration of society and the economic 13 years ago--to a total political and economic crisis. For this reason I am following with increased dissatisfaction the events in Poland, where systematic pressure is being exerted on the government and the party bodies, with the sole objective of disrupting the national economy and the political structure of society and, in the end, wrestling Poland from the alliance of the socialist countries. After all, the initiators of the actions against the party and the government are not even trying to hide it.

On the whole, it is understandable when, in a situation in which emotions become rampant, a weaker nature succombs to attractive slogans and phrases; it certainly is a complicated matter to adopt a principled decision, which would again stabilize the country. But one has to make the move!

I know that our citizens follow with immense interest all that is happening in our friends' country. It is certain that no one wishes that Poland be torn away from the socialist countries, and everybody certainly understands that we will not leave the Polish people in the lurch. But the economic aid that the socialist countries have been extending--selflessly and without any strings attached--cannot be infinite. No one is going to resolve the problems of the Polish working people for them. If they do not work and responsibly approach the tasks that must be accomplished, an improvement--particularly in the economic sphere--cannot occur.

It is my opinion that the main and first task of the party is to again find the way to the working people, to regain their trust, which it partly--thanks to its ill-defined positions--lost. The problems that exist in fraternal Poland today can be resolved only with open, comradely conduct.

We ourselves know best that the way out of a crisis is in honest work--in all sectors of life, and the members of the PZPR must realize that today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN'S VISIT

Hun Sen's Activities

AU151742 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Comrade Hun Sen's Official Friendly Visit; CSSR Firmly on the Side of Revolutionary Kampuchea"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CTK)--Hun Sen, Politburo member and secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived for an official friendly visit to the CSSR in Prague on Monday. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs--who extended the invitation for the visit-welcomed him at Ruzyne Airport.

Zikmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phang Saret, People's Republic of Kampuchea ambassador to the CSSR, and other diplomats also were present.

The talks between the CSSR and Kampuchean ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hun Sen, were held the same day.

The two ministers shared the view that the relations between our countries are developing dynamically. In a relatively short time they achieved a considerable upsurge and are acquiring a qualitatively new standard. The results of the meetings between Comrades Gustav Husak and Heng Samrin were an important impetus for their intensification. The two ministers also expressed the conviction that Minister Hun Sen's current visit will further contribute to an all-round development and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two partners depicted the cooperation between the CSSR and People's Republic of Kampuchea social organizations as an important part of political relations. Economic relations, as well as relations in the sphere of health, education and culture are also achieving a good standard. At the same time, prerequisites are being created for expanding them further, which were specifically assessed during the talks.

The two ministers devoted themselves further to the current situation in the world, especially in Southeast Asia. Bohuslav Chnoupek highly valued the principled Kampuchean foreign policy, and condemned the attempts of international imperialism and hegemonism to interfere in that country's internal affairs. He reemphasized that Czechoslovakia categorically rejects all such attempts, including the so-called international conference on Cambodia. He regards its currently ongoing negotiations as a gross violation of the UN Charter.

During the talks, great attention was paid to the policy of international detente and peaceful cooperation. In this connection, the two ministers underscored the program on defense of peace, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. They noted that his peace offensive corresponds to objective realities and to the needs of all people, states and nations. The two countries regard the attempts of the United States and other imperialist states to gain military superiority over the socialist countries, and China's increasing ganging up with world imperialism, as very dangerous phenomena in the current international situation.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Minister Hun Sen invited Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay a visit to Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a gala dinner in Comrade Hun Sen's honor at Cernin Palace.

The gala dinner was also attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Peoples; Michal Stancel, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs; and Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic. The ambassadors of the two countries were also present.

Toasting his guest, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek welcomed him as a representative of the heroic Kampuchean people and country, whose courageous people, led by the People's Revolutionary Party, have embarked on the path of building the foundations of a socialist society. Socialist Czechoslovakia, he declared, stands firmly on the side of all Kampuchea's revolutionary forces. In the course of a historically very short period of 30 months, the relations of sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries has achieved an unprecedented upsurge, especially in the sphere of political contacts.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs further stressed that in the world there is no more important task than safeguarding peace. The overall development of the situation shows that the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist circles are not interested in resolving problems peacefully. On the contrary, they are openly striving for a confrontation. This is also attested to by the ongoing "conference" on Cambodia, which is a gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This is attested to by the events in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Minister Hun Sen expressed thanks for the warm and comradely reception in Czechoslovakia and for the sincere aid which the Kampuchean people are receiving from Czechoslovakia. Then he spoke in detail about the situation in his country, which is implementing the conclusions of the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. At the same time, he condemned all attempts to distort Kampuchean reality, a matter that above all serves the interests of Beijing expansionists. He said that the People's Republic of Kampuchea regards the holding of the so-called conference on Cambodia, which will only increase the tension in all Southeast Asia, as gross interference in its affairs. However, from this action world public opinion can draw a correct conclusion about the machinations and destructive activity against the Kampuchean revolution.

Hun Sen Speaks to Journalists

LD151234 Prague CTK in English 1138 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Jul (CTK)--Any solution of questions concerning the Cambodian People's Republic without the presence of its legitimate representatives is inadmissible and means interference in the country's internal affairs, Hun Sen, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia Central Committee, deputy premier and foreign minister, told Czechoslovak journalists here today.

Hun Sen, who paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, stressed before departure from Prague that the Cambodian people have created prerequisites for the solution of their problems by the removal of the Maoist Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique and that they successfully continue to solve the internal problems of the country, as confirmed by the recent 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia and [word indistinct] session of the National Assembly.

The people and the government of Cambodia, as well as the socialist community states including Czechoslovakia, resolutely condemn all unlawful discussions on Cambodia, Hun Sen said, and underlined that in the two years important steps towards recovery have been taken and that there is nothing which could reverse the situation in the country. The danger of hunger, which existed during the Pol Pot regime, has been averted, national economy strengthened, the standard of living stabilized and progress has been achieved also in culture, education and science.

Speaking on his discussions with Czechoslovak officials, he said that they confirmed full identity of opinions on bilateral relations and on the problems of international situation, and stressed that the discussions brought positive results.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, today started his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. In Prague, he was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign affairs minister, at whose invitation the visit takes place.

Husak Receives Nguyen Co Thach

LD152010 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Jul (CETEKA)--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak received on Wednesday Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Thach.

In their cordial comradely discussion they spoke about the initiative and dedication of the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese peoples in fulfilling the conclusions of their communist party congresses.

They highly praised the level of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations and said that all-round cooperation between the two countries continues to successfully develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of their 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Attention was also given to some international problems, including the present situation in Southeast Asia.

In the afternoon the minister and his entourage visited the Economics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague where Director Kvetoslav (?Roubal) briefed them on the Institute's activity in research into the political (?economics) of socialism and capitalism and use of mathematics in economics. Prospects in the development of the world economy were the subject of an ensuing cordial discussion.

LAO ENVOY RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH CSSR

BK151151 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jul (KPL)--Vanthong Sengmuang on July 1, presented his credentials to the Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak.

On July 2, the new Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, empowered by the governments, signed a document ratifying the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed in February 17, 1979, by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP CC, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD151212 Prague CTK in English 1131 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Jul (CTK)--Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, received here Thursday, Fathi Ragib, general secretary of the General Federation of Palestinian Workers, in Czechoslovakia for medical treatment at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Karel Hoffmann assured the guest of full support and solidarity of Czechoslovak workers with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its inalienable rights, against imperialism and Zionism. The two representatives also discussed further possibilities of cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

DAILY CALLS FRENCH-WEST GERMAN VIEWS 'UNREALISTIC'

AU151623 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 7

[Miroslav Courton Paris dispatch: "Alarm in Paris; On the Meeting of the Top French and FRG Representatives"]

[Text] The ardency of French-West German relations after the election of Francois Mitterrand as the republic's president, and particularly after four communist ministers had found their way into the French Government, has cooled off somewhat. This is also testified to by the fact that the "hot wire" which used to connect Paris and Bonn during Giscard's presidency has stopped functioning.

That is why the metropolis on the Seine looked forward with such interest to the results of the 38th West German-French summit meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand. "One expected," the spokesman of the Elysee Palace declared, "the will to continue specific cooperation and the unification of positions prior to the meeting of the foremost capitalist countries in Canada's Ottawa."

The result? Despite certain differences of opinion, the two representatives "found a common language," as LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote. However, among all the items on the agenda of their negotiations, the two representatives obviously found the closest positions in the matter of new American missiles. It is, in fact, exactly on this matter that the West German chancellor received a welcome gift in the form of Francois Mitterrand's opinion, which he summed up in his interview for the West German periodical STERN as follows: "I believe that one must continue armament [treba zbrojit] in order to find equilibrium. Only then will it be possible to negotiate." In this way, as the Paris newspaper LE MATIN wrote, "the French socialists have become the best allies of the West German chancellor in the difficult battle he is waging against his own party, in the effort to convince it to agree with the complementary armament of NATO and the deployment of American Pershing II missiles on West German soil." As the newspaper remarks, not without irony, the French socialists have thus found themselves on the opposite bank from Willi Brandt, chairman of the social-democratic SPD, who is otherwise close to them and who had earned, for his realism on the matter of American missiles, the statement by the warmonger F.J. Strauss that "he is playing first violin in Moscow's peace theater."

But in any case, the joint West German-French stand--which can be interpreted as "arm and balance the correlation of forces first, and negotiate later"--has a long way to go to reach reality and political realism, because, in fact, it proceeds from an alleged Soviet threat, completely ignoring the true situation.

The unrealistic French-West German stand has evoked a wave of alarm in Paris because, in its consequences, it aids nothing more nor less than the aggressive policy of the Washington hawks. But even French diplomacy itself, which is striving to act as an intermediary between the Soviet Union and the United States, is of little help. Naturally so, from such positions.

PRESIDENT HUSAK CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND

AU151507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU081915 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "International Contacts": "Congratulations on Nomination"]

[Text] B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to (Hosein Musavi), minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the latter's appointment to his function.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK CABLE GREETINGS TO IRAQI LEADERS

AU151509 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, a congratulatory telegram.

HODIC COMMENTS ON INTELLIGENCE AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD152036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1520 GMT 15 Jul 81

[From the "Studio Seven" program: Report narrated by Petr Nemec on 15 July Prague press conference given by Dr. Josef Hodic, "Collaborator" of the Czechoslovak intelligence service, to journalists. Passages within quotation marks denote recorded Hodic remarks]

[Text] "To start with I would like to deal only with some topical questions on the hostile activity of the major groupings and individuals of the Czechoslovak political emigration."

This is the voice of Dr Josef Hodic, collaborator of the Czechoslovak intelligence service, who--after 3 and 1/2 years abroad--returned to Czechoslovakia in the latter half of June. While abroad, he enjoyed exceptional sympathy from the emigre circles. Dr Hodic spoke about these groups at today's extraordinary press conference. Just to make the opening information absolutely complete, I must add that as late as last night foreign broadcasting stations were claiming that this man had been abducted, that his return home was not voluntary. Here is what Dr Hodic had to say about this:

"Naturally, I was able to acquaint myself with the statements made by some representatives of Czechoslovak emigration, both political and public representatives abroad. They are expressing doubts as to the causes of my return home. Enough has been said about them at the beginning and I think that they were explained also by the contents of my statement. With regard to the mode of my return, I was really traveling, together with my wife, by the usual means of transportation."

A few words about the contents of the statement: Dr Hodic's words have created the familiar picture of emigration in some West European countries; its link with the secret services of the capitalist states with which we have already been able to acquaint ourselves from certain facts from other sources. However, it transpires that together with the development of the international situation--alas to the worse--the role of emigres as a tool of a direct intelligence and subversive force against the countries of the socialist community is growing. Dr Hodic commented on this as follows:

"The political emigration--and we are talking only about that--is made up of true, a numerically small but privileged group. This group is divided into two categories. First, that group which helps, through its knowledge, to achieve a deeper understanding of the problems of real socialism and at the same time is the source and carrier of both the direct and covert forms of the fight against it abroad and in Czechoslovakia, and the second group which consists of that part which is practically implementing prepared intentions, whether regarding the selection of methods, the organization of contacts and transportation and so on. In the 'List' group such work is done by people like Jan Kavan, Ivan Kyncl, Jiri Palas; and in a different form by Adolf Mueller, Bedrich Utitz, or--a somewhat different shade again--Milan Horacek. With Pavel Tigrid there are, for example, Braun-Janovska, Jaroslav Vrzala and others. As many cases from Czechoslovakia show, foreigners are also used for this activity. Known from the past is the case of Mr Occhetto or--currently--the case of the young Frenchmen, Francois Anis and Gilles Thonon. It would be possible to give other examples of the misuse of students, above all poor ones, and young Trotskyites, and so on. Just one more point. We frequently hear about various pressure organizations and committees set up during campaigns against Czechoslovakia. Not everyone who sees the names of their members realizes that in principle it is the same group of people every time."

To put it in more detail:

"In talking about political emigration we have grown accustomed to a certain--excuse the expression--narrow view, concerning its immediate attempt to carry out propaganda or practical subversive activity, but in my view the problem is much broader and more complex. The point is to see and recognize that specific, albeit usually arranged, contribution of emigration to the shaping and acceleration of that part of the political line of Western states which is aimed against socialism and progress.

Plans for the destabilization and destruction of the political systems of the socialist camp countries are being worked out in U.S. and West European institutions of various shades, ranging from scientific institutes, to universities and even in military establishments. In all or in many of these institutions certain Czechoslovak emigres have found a livelihood. They are working on research projects as well as on topical analyses of all aspects of our socialist reality, and they are naturally paying special attention to our difficulties and problems as well as to how to take advantage of them to the detriment of socialism.

These institutions are run or influenced by state or private organizations, by military and intelligence bodies. They are establishing coordination of consultative groupings in which scientific knowledge and political interests are directly connected or confronted.

I would like to dwell in detail on one such basically military organization; the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. During the past few years, this large organization has focused its attention on the study of the military policy of the socialist countries. It has completed papers on the military policy, doctrine and situation in the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland. A paper on Czechoslovakia is due to be completed this year. Such a paper contains a detailed and documented analysis of the political and economic situation of the country concerned, the numerical strength, structure, organization and armament of all the sections of the armed forces, their operational tasks, attempts at analyzing the moral and political state of the armed forces and the population, the arms potential, capital investments of the state as well as a host of additional facts."

"But the employees of this institute are interested not only in military policy. At the moment they are engaged in a broadly based study of the role of the mass media in the socialist countries. The institute has accumulated a virtually complete documentation from various sources including, for example, when its collaborator, Dr (?Alekseyev) visited emigres in Europe to consult with them on this matter, obtain expert advice from them on individual subjects and persuade them possibly to cooperate on a larger scale. He visited Zdenek Mlynar and Dusan Havlicek especially in connection with the role of the mass media, and in another context with military matters."

Naturally, the question arises, what did they get for this? And, generally speaking, it is typical, I believe, that the question of money plays a primary role in emigre circles. What do they get for this? Besides, those who have used and are still using these traitors know that they always insist on their betrayal being well paid, in brief, no idealists in the role of so-called fighters for freedom.

"With regard to the financing of the activities of these groups, the overriding principle is that these matters are not discussed openly. This emerges from the role, character and links of these groups, and whom they serve. As a rule money orders are sent through intermediaties and their true source remains concealed."

"With regard to the concealed links and the transportation of printing equipment and so forth, these consignments can be financed solely by special funds of intelligence services. Even national trade union organizations, for example some in Sweden, Italy and France are being used as a coverup. Funds are further obtained from various foundations. The Ford Foundation, for example, is well known, and the Volkswagen Stiftung in the FRG."

"When these monopolies donate funds, you can rest assured that they claim tax relief. Another method is the awarding of prizes; it is known that Pavel Kohout has received a prize in Austria worth 100,000 schillings; that last year a prize worth Fr25,000 was awarded to Jan Vladislav and Ludvik Vaculik for their work on the Edice Petlice. Examples of the misuse of the Nobel Prize are also known."

"Another form of finance is collections by the most diverse committees. The Vienna committee has paid individual persons in Czechoslovakia approximately 1 million schillings for their activities. The financial fund of Pelikan's Listy group, administered by Frantisek Janouch, has similarly used more than 100,000 Swedish kronor."

"Former Sudeten Germans are financing various campaigns via the Ackermann Gemeinde (community) or via the Hans Seidel Stiftung (foundation). The Ackermann Gemeinde offers sums going into tens of thousands for so-called cultural purposes either in Dm or in crowns to a section of the clerical movement in Czechoslovakia."

Besides this question, the question of money transpires in all the activities of the emigres. Let's mention one name: Zdenek Mlynar. He has formulated his attitude to the charter group at home also via money. "Recent statements which I heard from Zdenek Mlynar when he said: "I am not interested in the fate of the charter people. They have fulfilled their task. I am today trying to sell anything that goes, anything in which there is an interest. Some sort of fundamental documents on the concept of the policy of the opposition would not get me very far, and I have to earn money for my retirement!"

The activities of Ludek Pachman, incidentally one of the foremost officials in the revanchist organizations of the Sudeten German association of expellees in the ranks of Czechoslovak emigres, are also well known: such as his activities in the so-called preparatory committee of the European Helsinki group which has set itself the objective of undermining the Madrid meeting of signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Lately anticommunist organizations--but also certain Western governments--have been exploring with particular intensity possibilities of taking advantage of the experience of the crisis-ridden years in Czechoslovakia and their application in present developments in Poland. In October 1981, Dr Hodic said, a meeting of Czechoslovak and Polish emigres is to meet in Paris to discuss the coordination of activities.

In reply to a question by a journalist concerning Poland, Dr Hodic said:

"The U.S. intelligence service together with other U.S. bodies elaborated in 1979-80 a concrete plan of actions oriented at ideologically influencing Poland. This plan contained a detailed analysis of the domestic situation in Poland. It mapped out concrete objectives and laid down the means and methods of their implementation. When assessing the situation in Poland the authors of the plan mentioned a number of facts which, in their opinion, were to contribute to ideological subversion. They included the possibility of taking advantage of the nationalist feelings of the Poles, the special position of the Catholic Church there, the active ties of the great majority of the Polish population with the Polish colony in the United States."

"The U.S. intelligence service naturally also reckons with negative factors which it encounters in the activities against the socialist countries and in particular against Poland; for example, such factors as the alliance between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR and the other socialist countries, the action of the PZPR against the activities of antisocialist groupings, the conviction of the country's population that there is no alternative other than a socialist road of development.

"And the authors of this plan, with a view to the mentioned factors have arrived at the conclusion that an ideological struggle had to be activated particularly against Poland with special emphasis on secret operations. American plans reckon with the utilization of contacts mainly with the representatives of those social groups in Poland which exercise considerable influence on the policy, economy and culture of the country. These include the mass media, science, the creative intelligentisa in general, academic circles, professors and school teachers, church dignitaries, students especially in Warsaw at the Jagellonian University and the Catholic University in Lublin.

"The U.S. intelligence service has devoted maximum attention precisely to those who drew attention to themselves: Officials at the international information agency, the magazine 'DIALOG' and 'AMERIKA.' [as heard]

"Because it is relatively easy to conceal contacts with the Poles on behalf of the mentioned organizations and feign the promotion of cultural relations, U.S. special services are able to shift unnoticed from the ideological manipulation of the citizens of the Polish People's Republic to incorporating them in subversive activity."

In reply to another question on how this exceptional interest manifests itself in practice, the collaborator of the Czechoslovak intelligence service replied:

"It is well known that Czechoslovak emigres have very close contacts with 'Konfrontace' in Paris, that is, with the Polish exiles, very close relations. Even money is being collected and there is already a vast sum, half a million dollars, also for the purchase of arms. These arms are to be supplied to Poland as a consignment of food from a neighboring country. What is more, representatives of Solidarity were informed about all of this during their visit to Switzerland."

"It is well known that the clergy has played and still plays a major role in the subversive struggle against our country, especially the Catholic clergy. There is even an independent political trend represented, for example, by the Christian Academy in Rome and a number of other organizations such as Velehrad and its branches. The name of Pavel Tigrid and lately also Zdenek Mlynar have been linked with them, too. They represent U.S. interests in these organizations.

"In the clerical exile as throughout the Catholic Church there are evident contradictions. These contradictions concern the political assessments of activities at home and abroad as well as working methods. I would like to point to the unifying role toward which one of the organizations, known as Opus Bonum--Good Work--is working. It is headed by Abbot Anastas Opavsky and has its seat in Munich. Meetings are organized at the Pfarrerhaus in Franken, meetings of young people at (?Rohr), at the (?Rohr) monastery. The program of the various meetings makes this quite clear."

"Count Richard Belcredix, a veteran of Radio Free Europe, is the organizer of the Franken meetings. These meetings are regularly attended by Pavel Tigrid and Zdenek Mlynar, and all this ensures that the Americans get their money's worth. In 1978 the so-called victors and defeated of February 1948 sat around the same table at Franken. They all agreed that at this moment they are all defeated and therefore there is no point in quarrelling and hurling recriminations at each other. The result was an agreement on joint action especially toward the home country. One of the practical results was the transportation of technical and financial materials, as demonstrated by the latest case of the detained van on the Czechoslovak border."

We have already informed you in detail about this case, dear listeners. There is also the case from May. Two young Frenchmen allowed themselves to be used as a tool of the Czechoslovak emigration and anticommunist centers.

Found in the vehicle in which they arrived in Czechoslovakia were, apart from subversive printed matter, also directives, technical equipment such as printing machines and so on, and--above all--considerable financial sums for subversive activity. At today's press conference Dr Hodic illuminated the background of the case.

"Comrades, this case caused a huge argument among the leading, the so-called leading personages of the emigration. Here in my notes I have a few of those remarks. For example, Pelikan was openly saying and making accusations that the whole affair was caused by Tigrid because included in the cargo were funds and copying equipment. Allegedly he had provided compromising material for the persecution of dissidents in Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, Tigrid is explicitly accusing Pelikan saying that via this route no concrete instruction for the organization of hostile activity should have been sent and that by doing so he compromised individuals in Czechoslovakia, that he allowed Trotskyites and other leftwing elements who are not reliable to use this secret contact. They all are now trying to blame it on their own operation 'trio', as I have already mentioned, Kavan-Kyncl-Tesar. One can say that the entire affair and the method of its disclosure very much shook their self-confidence and arrogance, especially Pavel Tigrid's, and it has not helped the strengthening of their so-called 'action friendship.'"

Today's press conference with Dr Josef Hodic, collaborator of the intelligence service, helped to outline the attempts of emigres or, to be more accurate, of a certain section of the so-called political emigration, to undermine the foundations of our state. They are apparently having even greater problems with causing as many sheep as possible under their little flags; and these flags are of many different colors, from the black of the clericals, to the yellow of the social democrats. They know that the greater the number of followers the greater their influence, the greater their income. But there are others who have gone abroad in search of adventure or the dream of everlasting affluence.

"I can assure you that there are many Czechoslovak citizens abroad who would like to return to their country. They have personally experienced the struggle for mere survival and they know the difference between a tourist's view of the Western world and the true life over there. Disinformation, or, in other cases, the feeling of false shame, guilt, insecurity, make it impossible for them to take such a step."

They have different names. They used to play different roles in Czechoslovakia. There was a time when they stood against each other. It is apparent, however, that out there, over the hills, they got together, not only with each other, but their hatred for the socialist system has brought them on the same platform with the most rabid enemies of our people and our national sovereignty: with the Sudeten German revanchists. Dr Josef Hosic, who spent 3 1/2 years among the emigres and enjoyed their considerable trust has come home with a number of findings many of which have confirmed the generally shady picture and the wretchedness of the so-called political emigration and its inner poverty. But he came back also with new findings confirming that the antisocialist centers abroad are attempting to unite emigres, not only those from Czechoslovakia, in order to let them play their role: the role of traitors.

Dr Hodic said that from this it followed that some governments when they cannot make headway by using methods of the official policy, are using emigres, whether for political indoctrination or the stirring up of nationalistic disturbances with the sole objective of achieveing the destabilization of the socialist systems and disrupting progressive movements. Emigration--its political aspect--has played its negative role in attempts to break up such important deliberations as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the following meetings of the signatories of the Final Act from Helsinki.

Emigres are useful to the Sudeten Germans; they are useful to those politicians who would like to see Europe and the world in the cold war again. However, experience shows that the malevolent activity of emigres does not bring the fruit expected and paid for by their employers. But the damage they have done, the damage they are still intending to do, is not small. The point is that their activity does not harm only the interests of Czechoslovakia, Poland and other socialist countries, but it is also directly contravening the interests of the people, say, of the FRG, France, Austria and other European states. It is contravening the idea of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding.

The principles of free exchange of information, cultural values and cooperation in humanitarian questions are no doubt important, but they must comply with the same thing that applies to all conclusions of the Helsinki conference and is enshrined in its Final Act: They must serve the aims of strengthening peace, security, the deepening of mutual understanding between nations, and the spiritual enrichment of the human being.

MIROSLAV CAPKA CALLS FOR TIGHTENED PARTY CONTROL

AU151255 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 27 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission: "To Control But Not To Substitute"]

[Excerpts] The 16th [CPCZ] Congress emphasized that in the eighties our economy will be affected by a number of internal and external factors that might considerably complicate our further development. All the more impotant will be the subjective factor, especially communists' and their party organizations' offensive against all phenomena hampering the achievement of better results and slowing down our advancement.

We do not indulge in illusions that the position of the primary party organizations and their aktiv of functionaries is easy in this respect. The checks carried out by control and auditing commissions at all party levels confirm that they are frequently exposed to the strong pressure of outdated views on the quality of production processes and their organization and management. Often they have to resist the managements' attempts to impose on them the role of defenders of subjective shortcomings, which are being substantiated with all kinds of "objective" causes. Party organizations are grappling with manifestations of unfounded liberalism, inconsistence and sometimes even dilatoriness in implementing party resolutions. Hampering their activity is also leniency toward individuals who violate not only party but also state discipline and who sometimes observe neither party statutes nor the laws of the socialist state....

What other terms can be used to characterize, for example, the conduct of the director of an important enterprise in Trebisov District who violated the principles of thrift by assenting to unjustified purchases of presents and permitting the sale of miscellaneous construction materials at "improved" prices? He gave preferential treatment to some of his subordinates by adding a monthly lump sum to their salaries and failed to ensure a cost-efficient use of the official car pool. The notification, which was initiated by party bodies and verified by the CSSR People's Control Commission, also revealed that he was making illicit use of some employees by deploying them in the construction of his own family house, for which he purchased material from the enterprise's funds at a reduced price. Other shortcomings proving the violation of existing norms and laws were also ascertained.

The man, otherwise highly competent, thus had to abandon the career of director and was also expelled from the party.

A considerable role in the whole case was undoubtedly played by the former director's lack of principles, his megalomania and lack of a self-critical attitude, and possibly also by immodesty and a feeling of superiority. However, when viewing the case in a broader context, there is an evident lack of even a merely formal control on the part of the supraordinated bodies. It is also appropriate to note in this connection that we also lack more consistency in evaluating the professional and moral qualities of some managerial employees and their attitude to all-social interests and needs.

It is obvious that the implementation of the party's economic and social program laid down by the 16th congress requires an intensification of the party organization's control activity. It requires a systematic improvement of the set of objective criteria governing the evaluation of the extent of consumption and work results. That is the only way of reducing subjectivism in decision making and management to a minimum, acquiring a reliable basis for drawing up and implementing the plan and creating objective prerequisites for each individual's activity.

Our party--as the determinant subject leading the socialist society--cannot afford the luxury of not being highly demanding. After all, no good manager can tolerate forever the fact that working hours are used on average only 70-80 percent and in some branches even less than that. We all are pleased that the equipping of our workplaces with technology is improving from year to year, thus reducing the workers' physical toil. However, the expensive machine pool, in which technology imported for foreign currency represents a considerable portion, remains unused. That was pointed out by communists at the annual membership meetings in the Let Kunovice enterprise and in the Komarno District construction enterprise, and at regional party conferences of the South Moravia and West Bohemia Regions. Nevertheless, there have not been any substantial changes yet. I stress: This is a universal phenomenon that deserves the communists', trade unionsts' and youth union members' attention throughout the whole year, throughout the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. Otherwise we will never reach the maximum utilization of technology foreseen in our development plans. It is possible to draw yet another lesson from this. We cannot merely concentrate and accumulate basic production assets, no matter how modern they may be. We must make calculations and carefully consider in advance how to use them and what the contribution and effect of their deployment will be. When we lack raw materials, manpower and good labor organization, then even outstanding technology is as good as a pain in the neck, if you will excuse the expression.

Mistakes and shortcomings must, of course, be constantly fought, on the basis of party principles and while strictly respecting all-social interests. It may be necessary to remind some managers again that the times are gone when it was possible to stretch out one's hand and to demand lower taxes, more capital investment and more manpower. Managers competence will never again be assessed according to how much they "squeeze out" of the state treasury for "their" enterprise or "their" collective but according to their ability to produce what society needs at the lowest possible cost in the best possible quality. It is necessary to subordinate to this goal the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's, the Socialist Youth Union's and the party control bodies' control activity and to correctly apply the primary CPCZ organizations' right of control.

However, party control does not monitor the tasks of the state plan in order to solve them itself. It is not the task of the party committee functionaries to scratch about for everything that is needed for final production, starting with fittings and tools and ending with cubic meters of materials. There are employees and appropriate departments in the enterprises that are in charge of those matters. Party control monitors the outcome of the implementation of the party's economic and social program.

It evaluates and adopts measures in cadre and personnel matters. It deals with questions involving relations and with possible conflicts that may emerge from such relations under certain circumstances. In other words, the party organization does not replace anyone. It does not take over anyone's responsibility but politically guides and directs the economic mechanism so as to achieve the set goals. Any other interpretation shows a lack of understanding of the content of the party's control function and its leading role.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS MEANING OF TRUST IN COMMUNISTS

AU151612 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Trust"]

[Excerpts] By adopting the Communist Party's policy as their own, our citizens have given great responsibility to party bodies and organizations for the consistent fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. We cannot evade this responsibility if we do not want to lose the people's trust.

It is known that there still exist factories and working places where the collectives are hesitantly marking time in the face of new and more exacting tasks, are in fact at a standstill. It is impossible to express the cause of such a state of affairs in one word or one sentence. And in fact it is the primary concern of communists, of basic organizations and party bodies directly on the spot, and not of "those above" alone, to establish this cause. Who else can more truly know the strengths and weaknesses of working collectives? Who else can characterize more precisely the level of economic workers? Who else can say with greater inside knowledge what the collective needs from the ministries and other higher authorities? The party organizations are duty bound, and entrusted, to do this. They are also authorized to do this--and it is their mission.

Thousands of facts confirm that the absolute majority of party organizations and bodies are fulfilling this mission.

We know very well that it is not easy to create such a businesslike atmosphere in the working collectives, both large and small. Elated words are of small, if any, use on the ordinary day, in everyday, run-of-the-mill work. Here one must work, or at least fulfill one's duties, well; and on top of that get to know one's colleagues, discuss problems with them--including their private problems--rally them round and encourage them, if need be even by a sharp word, and cope with many other things which cannot all be described. But such is the fate of a communist; he opted for this voluntarily on being presented with his membership card. High demands always were, are and will be part of being a party member.

But let us recall the times only 13 years ago. In the disrupted society of those times, certain people rubbed their hands and did not conceal their joy that the Communist Party was disintegrating and would never again be able to be the leading political force of the working people. They rejoiced that our economy was in a deep crisis and that the socialist republic would go begging to the capitalists, who would raise their whip over its back. In their perverted euphoria, they were dividing among themselves the golden chairs in the future state "with a human face," one in which our worker would lack all rights.

Nothing of all this came true for our internal and external enemies. True, in the seventies our party was still getting rid of pseudocommunists; the republic's economy was in a bad state; all imperialist secret services and propaganda centers were slandering Czechoslovakia from morning till night; even some honorable people could no longer clearly see their way--but by their work in the party's leadership and in workshops and rural areas the communists were rapidly changing the situation, and changing it in favor of the country and the people.

It was difficult, it cost nerves and sleepless nights, it needed courage and bravery, an unambiguous word and straightforward glance--but we accomplished this. Let's just recall the all-popular, enthusiastic, soaring people's initiative in 1971; it rid the republic's economy of many diseases and simultaneously proved that our working people are in favor of a truly Leninist policy, a policy of socialist advance, a just policy which the Husak party leadership pushed through and hundreds of thousands of communists carried out.

Those were the times of great lessons which are valid to this very day. Let us revert to them more often. This is necessary. Let us revert particularly to the lesson that nothing and no one can replace the daily political work of an individual communist, a party group, the party's basic organization or a party body. This lesson is all the more valid now since the republic's citizens have again given their unambiguous trust to the party and to each of its members and candidate members, since they have placed the communists at their head. We have the basic prerequisite for achieving what the 16th CPCZ Congress has charged us with, for working in the spirit of its conclusions, in the interests of our fatherland and its people. But simultaneously, this basic prerequisite is a commitment, an expression of responsibility for our every step.

However, we also see signs that, after the exacting congress and election days, the communists in certain plants and localities are taking time for a respite. This is an expression of a basic failure to grasp the situation. Yes, the 16th party congress set precise and correct directions for the republic's development. Yes, the general elections in June confirmed that our citizens agree with the congress conclusions. But this is exactly why the party organizations must accelerate their steps; improve organizational and uplifting work; devote greater care to having the communists head the working initiative; formulate more demanding tasks in resolutions; enhance the political activity of every member and candidate member; assess more carefully and strictly the work of working collectives, from leading workers to every working place; oppose weaknesses and shortcomings; see to good conditions for the people's work and life; and develop the people's working initiative--in brief, consistently fulfill all that the 16th CPCZ Congress set for them. Only thus, by making greater effort and not relaxing will we be equal to the trust we have among our people.

The instances of communists dropping their hands in their laps, even for a short time, are not numerous. But they are a warning. They must not be overlooked. We have no claim to such leniency.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS HAIG SPEECH IN NEW YORK

LD152038 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Commentary by Guenther Meisler on speech by Secretary of State Haig to Foreign Policy Association in New York 14 July]

[Text] It is quite obvious that the main aim of Haig's speech was an attempt to calm the waves, if possible, which U.S. foreign policy has raised, not least in its own camp. Shortly before the Western summit meeting in Ottawa, something in the nature of a tranquillizer was to be administered to the allies. But whether they will also swallow this remains to be seen, for anyone who expected a move by the Reagan administration to a sensible and realistic course, or even only the hint of such a move, was sorely disappointed.

Nothing new of any substance was contained in the speech. Haig only indicated, as he has done before, the start of preliminary talks at the end of the year with the Soviet Union about the so-called Euro-strategic weapons, but he presented a long list of criteria at the same time which immediately revealed themselves to be a barrier of reservations and preconditions which immediately place the offer in question again. What does the American secretary of state have to offer? The suggestion of a moratorium by the Soviet Union, in whatever form, is rejected categorically by Haig. To start with, the United States first of all wants to counterarm, and then it might be prepared to negotiate from a position of strength. Haig describes this as stronger preventive measures, but in reality he means military superiority. For Europe this means specifically that the new American nuclear arms systems, Pershing II and cruise missiles, would be deployed either way. But with this the original point of the planned negotiations about this question is lost. In addition there is the fact that the American secretary of state speaks of a joint NATO strategy in this context, but has to admit at the same time that the U.S. administration still has not achieved a definitive point of view with regard to continuation of the SALT negotiations. And then comes the catch: Negotiations generally and as a whole are to be made dependent on the worldwide good behavior of the Soviet Union, Haig said.

In effect this means jeopardizing negotiations once again, this time by the back door, because with this strange clause anything can be undermined. In addition, such a criterion is quite simply untenable in relations between sovereign states. Thus, there is at present no indication of increased willingness by the United States to negotiate. The indications, then, are that the tranquillizer will not have the desired effect, especially since in many NATO countries there is no longer any doubt that the Soviet Union's offer to negotiate and the specific suggestions included in that offer meant sincerely and are not least in the well-understood vital interest of the peoples in the West. Politicians and high-ranking military officers have confirmed this over and over again just recently. The Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority and it does not intend to threaten anybody. Obviously it knows how to protect itself and its allies if the United States ties NATO to its policy of nuclear counterarming and threats. But, as always, negotiations have had and will have absolute priority in Soviet policy. The proponents of this policy have officially declared repeatedly that if it were up to the Soviet Union, these negotiations could start tomorrow.

But the speech by the American secretary of state, as the Soviet news agency TASS writes today, which was designed to whitewash the course of the American administration, shows once again that the United States ignores the criticism of its allies, places itself above world public opinion, and continues to steer a dangerous course toward increasing tension in international relations.

HONECKER GREETS MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU151230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic:

Excellency: On behalf of the GDR people and on my own behalf I convey to you and the French people the most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the French Republic. I combine them with the best wishes for a peaceful future of your country.

I would like to reaffirm my conviction that the further dynamic development of the good relations between the GDR and the French Republic meets the basic interests of our states and peoples. Such relations are of importance for a permanent and secure peace in Europe and contribute to improving the international climate.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed congratulations to Pierre Mauroy, prime minister of the French Republic.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN

AU151232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday an exchange of information and views with a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee took place in the SED Central Committee house. The PCI delegation, headed by Central Committee member Franco Raparelli, visited the GDR for a study visit and acquainted itself with the work experiences of the Central Committee and the party organizations of the SED in Potsdam Bezirk. In the friendly meeting, Werner Eberlein, Central Committee member and deputy chief of the party organs department, briefed the comrades of the fraternal Italian party on the SED policy and the initiatives of the GDR working people for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. The SED and PCI representatives underlined the necessity of an increased struggle of all peace-loving and democratic forces for detente and concrete disarmament measures.

Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the International Relations Department, also participated in the talk.

HUN SEN REMARKS AT BERLIN RECEPTION REPORTED

BK150432 Phnom Pehn SPK in French 0436 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Phnom Pehn, 14 Jul (SPK)--"The New York international conference on Kampuchea in nothing more than a theatrical play written by Beijing and ASEAN to distort reality, with Washington's participation as director," affirmed Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and Kampuchean foreign minister.

During a reception recently given in Berlin in his honor by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, minister Hun Sen stressed:

"The situation in Kampuchea has reached a very satisfactory stage of stability. I do not have to say again that this situation is irreversible because, after holding the Fourth KPRP Congress and the closing of the first session of the first National Assembly, we have now reached the point where the Kampuchean people only want to talk about development in all fields.

"All these developments indicate that the Kampuchean problem was already resolved immediately after the Kampuchean people overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot regime. They are now engaged in national construction in all fields in accordance with the orientations defined by the Fourth KPRP Congress and the first session of the National Assembly, which was popularly elected in general elections."

Hun Sen stated: "Consequently, how can there be another 'Kampuchean problem' to be raised and resolved at the New York international conference on Kampuchea? An international conference on Kampuchea without the consent and participation of the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and is totally useless.

"Another implication of this conference is that it only continues to create permanent tension in Southeast Asia so as to pit the Indochinese and ASEAN countries against each other and to jeopardize the emerging trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries by rejecting the constructive and goodwill proposals put forth by the Indochinese countries, which have demanded the holding of a regional conference between these two groups of countries. The New York conference is aimed at nothing more than serving the ambition of the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists."

"The resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress," Hun Sen added, "affirmed that the PRK is a country gradually advancing toward the building of Marxist-Leninist socialism and that it belongs to the great family of socialist countries. Along with this, the PRK has shown its good and firm will to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability as it has time and again affirmed in the statements of the various conferences of the Indochinese foreign ministers."

"The PRK always supports the policy of peace, detente and disarmament advocated by the GDR, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in opposition to the policy of U.S. imperialism which is promoting the arms race in Europe and the creation of a military alliance in the Far East with the Beijing expansionists and Japanese militarists," Minister Hun Sen said in conclusion.

VERNER SPEAKS AT MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY EVENT

AU142040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 81 p 6

[Report on speech by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a 10 July festive event in Ulaanbaatar on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution]

[Text] After conveying to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and the entire Mongolian people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, of the more than 2 million communists and all GDR citizens on the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Paul Verner, head of the GDR party-state delegation, stated at the festive event in Ulaanbaatar:

"Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR's People's Great Hural, has conveyed in his significant speech an impressive picture of the historic grandeur of the revolutionary transformations which have occurred in your beautiful country in the past six decades."

Truly Grandiose Successes Achieved

Under proven MPRP leadership, the Mongolian people have accomplished great achievements which are being highly valued by the GDR working people. The victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, that has led the Mongolian people from the obscurity of feudalism to the bright future of socialism, is convincing evidence of the ever-flowing strength of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

"This epochal turn in the life of the Mongolian people," Paul Verner continued, "is inseparably linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russian. Lenin's advice, the internationalist assistance of the young Soviet power, stood at the beginning of the construction of socialism by the Mongolian people. Together with the Soviet comrades in arms, the plots of domestic reaction and foreign aggressors against the revolutionary gains were crushed. The USSR has rendered and is rendering invaluable assistance to the economic and cultural construction. The inviolable combat community of the USSR and MPR peoples is daily proving its worth anew."

A Flourishing, Respected State

"Today, the MPR is an internationally respected, flourishing agricultural-industrial state. It can point to significant achievements in developing its national economy, education and culture as well as to many respectable gains in the social sphere. When looking at your beautiful capital, it is hard to believe that this is where--only a few decades ago--the old urga was located. New industrial centers in Darchan and Erdenet are showing to the world at large the industriousness and initiative of the young Mongolian workers class and intelligentsia. The self-sacrificing and industrious work of the herdsmen and farmers is increasingly more fruitful."

The 18th MPRP Congress, held late this May, decided to continue this proven policy and to thus create the proper conditions for the gradual transition to fashioning the developed socialist society.

The speaker continued: "Today, the MPR is a reliable member of the socialist community of states. As a CEMA member, it is making an active contribution to further strengthening the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries, and to consolidating their unity and cchesion."

Filled with sincere gratitude, the GDR appreciates the effective support granted to it by the MPR in the struggle for breaking the diplomatic blockade imposed on the GDR by imperialism. This was a significant example of the fraternal relations which have developed between our parties, states and peoples. Paul Verner stressed: "We are united by the community of our goals and ideals. The principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the Soviet Union are the solid foundation of our friendship."

Even thought the geographic distance between the GDR and MPR is very big, the two peoples are close to each other because they are jointly working for the cause of socialism and peace.

Cooperation In All Fields

The direct connections and contacts between the working people of the two countries, between labor collectives, enterprises and institutions, are becoming increasingly close and numerous. A great many MPR citizens have received vocational, technical or college education in the GDR. Many GDR specialists are working side by side with their Mongolian class brothers on the socialist construction in the MPR.

"As a result of the agreements concluded at the meeting between Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal," the speaker underscored, "cooperation between the GDR and MPR, which today comprises all fields of social life, has entered a new, higher stage. An expression of this is the third treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the GDR and MPR in 1977, which maps out the road for fashioning our relations in the coming century. In doing so, the firm combat alliance between the Marxist-Leninist parties of our two countries is and remains the central point of our cooperation."

After Paul Verner gave an account of the fact that the 10th SED Congress this April was able to draw up a positive balance sheet concerning the further fashioning of the developed socialist society in our republic, he noted: "The course of our party on ensuring the people's material and cultural standard of living on the basis of dynamic development of the national economy and of enhancing it, has proven its worth and will be pursued in the future. It is now more important than ever to combine the advantages of socialism with scientific-technical progress.

A further increase in performances, higher effectiveness and intensification of the national economy are more urgent than ever with international conditions that have become more complicated. The economic strategy of our party in the eighties, as adopted at the 10th party congress, is being determined by all this. The working people of our country have responded to the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with the new feats in socialist competition. By the end of this year, they intend to additionally--in excess of the plan--produce three daily outputs. We will achieve this objective because an additional 1.9 daily output had been achieved by the end of June thanks to the working people's initiative and creative strength.

"We need peace for this, and peace once again. Preserving and securing peace has become the decisive issue of mankind's present and future. The trigger-happy imperialist quarters, particularly in the United States and FRG, are steering a more intense course of confrontation and are fanning the arms race. This mad policy, which threatens peace most seriously, is finding the support of the Chinese leaders who have allied themselves with the most reactionary circles for the sake of their hegemonistic aims."

Support for the MPR Proposal

But today, peace is not unprotected. "The power of socialism restrains the warmongers," the head of the GDR delegation said. "Everywhere in the world, resistance grows against the arms race and the threats to mankind from the catastrophe of a nuclear war. The realization is forcing its way out that there is no realistic alternative to disarmament and to the peaceful coexistence of peoples. The peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the peace appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, comply with these aspirations of the peoples. The GDR fully and entirely supports this peace policy and, together with the other fraternal socialist countries, struggles actively for its implementation. It is in this spirit that we also highly appreciate the proposal made by the 18th MPRP Congress for concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of violence in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific region."

Particularly today, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the GDR people wish the Mongolian people great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th MPRP Congress. "Rest assured that the GDR will in future stand at the side of the MPR as a comrade in arms who can always be relied upon."

In concluding his speech, the head of the GDR party-state delegation reaffirmed the unbreakable friendship between the GDR and MPR, as well as the combat alliance with Lenin's party and country.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN WOMEN ARRIVE IN BERLIN

FL152318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, arrived today in Berlin to attend a meeting of the International Federation of Democratic Women in the GDR capital beginning 17 July. The meeting is to organize the International Women's Congress to be held in Prague on 8-13 October.

A delegation of Nicaraguan women arrived together with Vilma to attend the same meeting. The delegation is led by (Magda Henriquez).

The two leaders were received at the Berlin Airport by Ilse Thiele, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and president of the GDR's Federation of Democratic Women.

LAZAR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE, ISSUES

NC121618 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Jul 81 p 9

[Exclusive interview granted by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to TO VIMA correspondent Tasos M. Trikkas in view of Lazar's forthcoming visit to Greece on 13 July--place and date not given; capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] [Question]--Mr Chairman, Hungary and Greece, two small European countries which, despite their different social systems, have many common characteristics, continue to develop their cooperation particularly in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural sectors. This is proven by the bipartite agreements recently signed by appropriate Greek and Hungarian authorities. Your forthcoming visit to Athens on the one hand as well as the visit of the prime minister at that time and current president of the republic Konstandinos Karamanlis to Budapest in 1977 on the other, together with the visit of the leader of the official opposition Andreas Papandreou a year later, testify to the importance which both sides attribute to the development of Greek-Hungarian relations. How do you view the prospects for the advancement of these relations?

[Answer] In the middle of the preceding decade, relations between our two countries started to develop at a fast and, one could say, impressive rate. During the Budapest meeting to which you referred, President Karamanlis--the prime minister at that time--made the following statement: "In reviewing developments over recent years we can establish that only within a few years we achieved more progress in our relations than was achieved in entire decades." At that time I shared this view and now I can add that this constructive process for our countries continues.

We can see this in bipartite meetings which are increasing at all levels. We can see it in the economic, cultural and educational exchanges and the relations between ordinary people of the two countries. For us this is very positive. This is not only because the development of our relations reflects the desire and the interests of our peoples but it is also because these relations can become an example of effective cooperation between two countries with different social systems. On our part we will try not only to protect but also to expand and elevate our cooperation to higher standards.

When we research the prospects of developing our cooperation, I believe that we can see--and I believe that the evaluation of the Greek side will not be different--that prospects are favorable. We have good foundations which allow us to take further important steps in this direction. In order to confirm this I only have to mention two important sectors, such as the economic and the cultural.

Commercial transactions between our two countries more than doubled during the past three years. In 1980 they amounted to approximately $140 million. This is not an insignificant amount. It is of particular importance that side by side with traditional commercial relations there is a parallel development of different forms of cooperation in productivity and in the sector of mixed business. This development is obvious; it is beneficial to both sides but it has in no way exhausted existing possibilities. Together with the expansion and increase of the traditional commerce we discern considerable possibilities for the expansion and promotion of other forms of economic cooperation. Naturally this cannot be achieved from one day to the next; intensive and important efforts are necessary. Together with detailed research of the various sectors where mutual interests exist, we will be able to achieve positive results in the utilization of these forms of cooperation which play an important part in strengthening economic relations. Together with traditional commerce and the development of the aforementioned forms of economic cooperation we are also willing to participate in the completion of Greek industrial and agricultural development plans (port and transportation projects as well as telecommunications, among others).

I do believe, however, that we must pay special attention to a more systematic research and exploitation of the possibilities for creating mixed businesses in other countries. With respect to increased Greek export to Hungary, the possibilities are sufficiently great with one prerequisite: Greek concerns must present themselves to the Hungarian market with suitable proposals which will guarantee to them a satisfactory position within the framework of competition with similar concerns.

As I have stated, I consider the development of cultural and educational relations, which we have achieved so far, as very important. The Hungarian-Greek cooperation agreement in the sector of education, culture and science is being implemented satisfactorily. This is pleasant but I believe that in these sectors we have not fully used the possibilities which are available. From the distant past to date, there has been in Hungary an incessant, lively interest in the values of Greek art and there are thousands of readers of Greek literature, not only of classical works but also of modern works of literature. I can mention as an example that in the period between 1945-1979 a total of 119 works by twentieth century Greek writers was published in Hungary--a total of nearly one million copies. Here we can state without any national predilection: Hungarian literature and art can also display works without which world civilization would be all the poorer. These are works which ought to become known in your country.

Therefore, in the sector of the arts and culture there are also possibilities which remain unexploited. I have not yet spoken about other sectors which also ought to attract our attention, sectors such as science, training and sports. As you can see there is still much which ought to attract our interest.

[Question] Let us now pass to the international situation....Humanity is passing through a difficult moment as a result of the unbridled development of armaments, the creation of numerous centers of tension in various parts of the world and the general deterioration of the international climate. Ever increasing classes understand the dangers arising from the armaments race. Hungarian insistence upon the line of peaceful coexistence and settlement of international issues by peaceful means is well known. How do you believe the armaments race problem could be handled?

[Answer] You are right. The unbridled arms race has created dangerous tension in the international situation. Under these conditions even local centers of tension incorporate within them the prospects for an explosion which involve threats of a nuclear war.

Adherents of modern "theories" on armaments--which are presented mostly by the most reactionary circles of the NATO member-states and the present leaders in Beijing--maintain that a limited nuclear war is possible and in this way they attempt to accustom humanity to the idea of utilizing nuclear weapons. These cynical "theories" about limited nuclear war, however, are rejected by ordinary man, who thinks correctly even with limited historic knowledge.

We, as you have said, diligently pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence and we believe that we must return, soon, to those conditions which permit international relations to proceed along the course of cooperation based upon mutual benefit. This course is blocked by the armaments race. This is why we firmly insist upon the view that the most serious duty today lies in limiting armaments, in guaranteeing a balance at the lowest possible level of armaments. In our opinion and under the present situation the most suitable basis for negotiations is provided by the Soviet proposals. Like other important international issues the Soviet Union adopts a well-studied and responsible position. It firmly supports the need for negotiations and at the same time it demonstrates flexibility on the form of negotiations. This was also expressed during the recent meeting between Brezhnev and W. Brandt at which Brezhnev reiterated that the Soviet Union is prepared to stop the installation of its own medium-range guided missiles on the very day that negotiations will commence--negotiations which are so urgent. This touches upon the essence of the matter.

It appears, however, that there are some people who do not know or who do not want to understand the very deep changes wrought on the progress of humanity, who do not want to understand that the times have passed when one country or one group of countries could enforce its will upon other nations of the world. All these people must come to realize that fear and intimidation cannot have a place in international relations any more. I deeply believe that the followers of peace are sufficiently strong to hold back the hand of those who push humanity toward war and are able to force them to reconsider reality so that the world may be saved from annihilation.

PROBLEMS IN ECONOMY

[Question] The economies of our two countries are based on different principles and function in a different manner. One could say that our two countries also sustain in a different manner the consequences of the energy crisis and international economic recession that are hitting the developed Western countries with which we are trading. Does such a problem really exist for the Hungarian economy and how is it confronted?

[Answer] There is such a problem but not in the form or with the consequences with which it is hitting the capitalist--or, as you put it--the Western countries. The changes that have taken place in the international economy, and particularly what is called the oil crisis, have altered the terms of foreign trade for the Hungarian people's economy (as is known, one of the economy's characteristics is to greatly depend on foreign trade), whereas, because of the importance this element (foreign trade) has for us, the economic recession that appeared in the capitalist world has also brought about some difficulties for us.

Contrary to the Western countries, however, we have advantages that have been giving us the possibilities to avoid the shocks caused by the changed conditions. In these difficult years--although to a lesser extent than before--we have managed to ensure growth in the economy, we have maintained full employment, the standard of living has not dropped in our country and we somehow managed to improve it. The fact that we have avoided the shocks is partly due to the fact that in Hungarian society, which is a socialist country, there are no classes with antagonistic interests, so we can really mobilize all the creative forces of the nation to confront the difficulties.

Besides, we belong to an economic community such as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ("Comecon"), which has huge potential and even today it is the strongest developing group of countries in the world. So, our cooperation with the Comecon partners, particularly our cooperation with the Soviet Union, among other advantages, also ensures for us the advantage of being assisted in confronting the consequences of the changes in the world economy that are against us.

Now, how are we facing the new situation? I would answer briefly: by strengthening the economy. First of all, this means that in the practical economic policy we would transfer the emphasis from quantity to quality. In other words, we would temporarily reduce the quantity but would speed up the modernization of production, and improve the ability to compete. We have worked out and are implementing a program for saving energy and we will establish possibilities for exploitation of other secondary sources of energy (coal, and so forth).

We have placed scientific research and means of economic management in the service of these aims and, because this is of great importance to us, the interest of the collective production units and the direct material interest of the individual also coincide. With the activation of our domestic forces we will increase at the same time our participation in the international distribution of labor.

In the 5-year plans covering the period up to 1985, we have shaped specific targets in our economic policy, including the guarantee of the right to work, preservation of the standard of living and developing the protection of society as a whole. You had the opportunity to have a look at our country's life; thus, you must have realized Hungarian public opinion is well aware of the country's situation, is in agreement with our program, undertakes its fulfillment and has faith in the future.

A NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

[Question] The developing countries of the Third World with whom Hungary, as well as Greece, are maintaining harmonious relations have recently been bringing forward more imperiously the demand for a new world economic order that would promote internation economic cooperation while, at the same time, contributing to the democratization of international relations and the creation of prerequisites for world peace and stability. What is your opinion on this demand?

[Answer] From the beginning we have considered it right and we have been supporting the demand of developing countries for the establishment of a new world economic order based on equality and justice. However, this issue has been in the limelight for two decades and today its solution continues to be far away. The share of developing countries' income of the total world income in 1960 was 20 percent. Today it has been reduced to 11-13 percent while 70 percent of the world's population lives in these countries. It is true that the term "developing countries" is a comprehensive concept encompassing great differences on this issue, which is waiting for a solution. The issue is very complex in itself and cannot be resolved with isolated activities, not only from outside but also from within. We are of the opinion that the first and primary prerequisite in formulating the new world economic order is for the former colonial countries and those that are still in a colonial status to secure without concessions their complete national and economic independence. Another prerequisite is that a monetary basis should be established, through the radical reduction in expenditures for armaments, for these countries' assistance. Another essential prerequisite is also to create in these countries the prerequisites for speeding up social progress and the transformation of economic and social conditions.

I believe that with all this I have been able to convey our understanding that we do not accept that deceitful picture of the problem in which we are presented as sharing the responsibilities for the crimes which burden the old and new colonialists. However, this does not mean that we are indifferent toward the problems of developing countries. On the contrary, we have been supporting and will continue to support their just struggle and, according to our strength, we will also grant them material assistance so that they may be able to pursue as soo as possible the elimination of the heavy legacies of the past.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH GREECE OPEN IN ATHENS 14 JUL

NC141046 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Greek-Hungarian talks opened this morning between the prime ministers of the two countries, Rallis and Lazar.

A broad meeting was held at 0930 today at the Foreign Ministry which was attended by the two prime ministers and other officials from both sides.

Earlier, Mr Rallis and Mr Lazar had private talks after which they made statements to journalists stressing that Greek-Hungarian relations are developing in an absolutely satisfactory tempo. Mr Rallis stressed that Greece's integration into the EEC offers in general the possibility for further strengthening of trade exchanges between Greece and the Eastern [Bloc] countries.

Leaders on Bilateral Relations

NC141330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] After his private meeting with Rallis today Lazar gave the following answer to a journalist's question on the development of Greek-Hungarian relations:

I can happily state that relations between Hungary and Greece are excellent. From the mid-seventies they have developed smoothly without problems and at a fast rate. In my opinion, in any case, there are still great possibilities for further expansion of our relations.

Answering a question on whether Greece's overtures toward the eastern countries meet with response and whether they produce results, Prime Minister Rallis stated:

There is response and this is proved by the presence in Greece of the Hungarian chairman of the Council of Ministers. Every year our relations with the eastern countries improve.

I believe that our accession to the EEC provides the opportunity for further expansion of these relations, firstly because the tarriffs which existed between Greece and Hungary are abolished and the EEC tariffs will come into force. This is of greater benefit to Hungary than the bipartite tariffs that were in force until the end of last year. Secondly, because certain Greek agricultural products exported to Hungary will be subsidized by the EEC. For example, Greek tobacco or oranges exported to Hungary will be subsidized. The Hungarians, therefore, will pay less and will be able to buy at international prices and Greek farmers will receive higher prices than those paid on international markets. This means, Rallis continued, that we are given the possibility to expand our relations.

The purpose of today's meeting is to search for sectors in which the two countries, by cooperating, will be able to offer much more than in the past. I must stress that 1980 was much better than previous years and our transactions with Hungary surpassed $100 million.

Two Agreements Ratified

NC151336 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] At 1030 this morning Hungary's Premier Lazar visited President of the Republic Karamanlis at the Presidential Mansion.

Greek-Hungarian talks were concluded at the second meeting of the two countries' premiers, Rallis and Lazar, which took place at 0900 at the Foreign Ministry. The two premiers exchanged viewpoints on international issues. Later, at 1115, the ratifying documents were exchanged of the two agreements between Greece and Hungary. The first agreement that was signed concerns legal aid and the second scientific and technological cooperation. The ratifying documents were exchanged by the deputy foreign ministers [as heard] of Greece and Hungary, Rendis and Szarka, in the presence of Minister of Commerce Kalantzakos. A letter was handed to the Hungarian side concerning the ratification by the Greek Parliament of the Greek-Hungarian agreement on educational, technical and economic cooperation that had been signed in the past.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who returned yesterday from Brussels, participated in today's meeting of the Greek and Hungarian premiers.

At noon Hungary's Premier Lazar attended a luncheon that was given in his honor by Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Averof and at 1930 in the evening he will depart for Budapest.

Protocol Signed

LD151811 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Athens, 15 Jul (MTI)--Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic, received Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar in Athens on Wednesday. Gyorgy Lazar conveyed the greetings of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, to the Greek head of state. Following this, they had a meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere on current international issues and topical questions of the Hungarian-Greek relations.

During the day, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka and Theokharis Rendis, secretary of state at the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed a protocol on exchanging the ratification documents of the agreements on judicial assistance in civil matters, and on scientific-technical cooperation.

Several economic talks also took place. Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, Adam Juhasz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, and Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office, met eminent representatives of the Greek business circles. Following this, Adam Juhasz had talks with Georgis Suflias, secretary of state at the Ministry of Cooperation, on some concrete issues of the two countries, economic relations. After the official talks, Gyorgy Lazar and his party visited the collection of the ancient Greek arts in the Athens National Museum.

Joint Communique Reported

LD151916 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Communique on the Official Hungarian-Greek Talks"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 15 July (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to the Republic of Greece between July 13 and 15, 1981, at the invitation of Greek Prime Minister Georgis Rallis.

The Hungarian premier was received by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece. The two prime ministers exchanged views on Hungarian-Greek relations and international issues of mutual interest. The talks were marked by cordiality and mutual respect.

The premiers were pleased to survey the advance achieved in the bilateral relations. They confirmed that they continue to work on developing friendly relations and cooperation on the principles of independence, sovereignty, non-interference into each others' internal affairs, equal rights and mutual benefits.

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The sides stressed the importance of high-level meetings in the development of bilateral relations and confirmed their wish to continue them in the future. They paid special attention to economic relations and the analysis of the opportunities for their further development. Commercial relations have considerably improved in the recent years. Relations between the two countries' firms and the establishment of joint enterprises have to be encouraged.

The sides were pleased to note the mutual wish for concluding bilateral agreements on veterinary hygiene, plant sanitation, social assurance, and the cancellation of double taxation.

They exchanged the document on the ratification of the agreements on judicial assistance in civil and criminal matters, and on scientific and technical cooperation, signed in Budapest on October 8, 1979. The sides found the development of cultural, scientific and tourist relations promising. They expressed their intention to improve cooperation in these fields.

The two prime ministers discussed some current international issues. They were pleased to note that their views in several subjects are similar, or close to each other. The sides expressed their deep concern over the increase in international tension. They emphasized the importance of safeguarding the achievements of peace and detente. stopping the arms race, as well as the necessity of efforts aimed at disarmament, the elimination of the hotbeds of tension and the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The prime ministers emphasized that all signatory states should seek full implementation of the final act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. They expressed the hope that balanced and constructive decisions will be reached at the Madrid meeting which will promote cooperation and strengthen European security. In view of this end they desired that an unequivocal decision be reached on convening a European disarmament conference which would have the task of adopting practical confidence building measures, to be followed by an efficient disarmament process.

The prime ministers expressed concern about the increased dangers involved by the continuing armament race. They took stand in favour a general and complete disarmament both in the field of traditional weaponry and nuclear arms, under strict and efficient international control.

The sides expressed anxiety also over the Middle East situation and lodged support to a just and comprehensive settlement of the crisis on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967 and its acknowledgement of the unalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of their own state, as well as the right of every country of the region to living in peace and security. The discussants expressed support to a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus with the observation of the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. They expressed hope that the talks between the people's communities running under the patronage of the UN general secretary will end with positive results.

The premiers emphasized that they are completely satisfied with the results of their meeting and with the talks they had. They expressed the conviction that these discussions will give fresh impetus to the development of Hungarian-Greek relations. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar invited the prime minister of the Republic of Greece Georgios Rallis for a visit in Hungary who accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Lazar Returns

LD152202 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has returned to Hungary from Greece, where he paid an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Rallis.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH EEC--Brussels, 9 Jul (MTI)--An agreement was signed between Hungary and the European Economic Community in Brussels on Thursday about the execution of a GATT international textile trade accord which was initialled back in 1978. On behalf of Hungary, the document in Brussels was signed by Janos Nyerges, director at the foreign trade ministry and special envoy of the Hungarian Government to international economic organizations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 9 Jul 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON 15 JULY CONGRESS SESSION CONTINUES

More on Election Procedures

LD152347 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Second Day Congress Deliberations"--PAP headline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--Today, the second day of deliberations, the congress delegates met first at a closed-door session to consider the procedure for the election of the party central authorities.

It has been determined that the first secretary of the Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, alternate members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Party Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission will be elected by the congress in secret ballot.

The delegates have resolved that the Central Committee will have 200 members and 70 alternate members. The Central Auditing Commission will have 70, and the Central Party Control Commission--90 members.

Kapek Speech

LD152258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by CPCZ delegation leader Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress session in Warsaw on 15 July--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear Polish friends! Allow me to begin by thanking you, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the invitation to the extraordinary ninth congress of your party. Our delegation was entrusted to convey to you congress delegates, to all communists, to the working class and the working people of People's Poland cordial and comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee and all Czechoslovak communists. I do not need to stress that not only the communists but also the entire Czechoslovak public are following the deliberations of your congress with particular attention. They wish to see the results of your congress deliberations helping to halt the sociopolitical development which threatens the very basis of socialism in your country and to see them contributing to the decisive consolidation of the gains of the Polish working people won by hard work in the renovation of their war-ravaged country and in the process of the construction of a socialist society.

We do not conceal the fact that the events in Poland create considerable concern in our country, especially as we still well remember the subversive activity of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69. We remember well the entire gamut of diverse methods, the alluring demagogy and the crude pressure which our internal and external enemies used for discrediting the policy of our communist party and its whole history, and for blackening the entire socialist period of Czechoslovakia's development. The crisis deeply affected not only our working people but you, too. We regarded it as assistance when you criticized what was taking place in our country under the cover of humanizing socialism. We are grateful that the socialist countries helped us to prevent bloodshed in our country.

Our people are not and cannot be indifferent to the direction in which the development in people's Poland is proceeding, in a country which the years of building socialism have linked to us by ties of true friendship and comradely cooperation. This not only concerns economic cooperation or the development of cooperation and specialization between our enterprises. Relations of brotherhood and friendship have really been created between our peoples.

Moreover, the history of our nations, which are so near to each other, shows clearly that always when reactionary forces have come to power in one of the two countries, it meant a serious danger also to the people of the other country. The justification of our concern proceeds above all from the fact that the judgements on the past, present and the future of Poland, have been made more and more often during the crisis situation by people and groups who have nothing in common with the working class and socialism.

Our communist party has expressed complete agreement with the contents of the letter which the CPSU Central Committee sent to the Central Committee of your party. Its evaluation of the situation in the PZPR and People's Poland fully corresponds to the seriousness of the time. All our people feel and assess it thus. We expressed the same open comradely words in the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee which we handed to the leadership of your party.

Comrades: There is no doubt that some circles in the West want to exploit the Polish situation for the benefit of the present hardline policy currently pursued in international political relations by the United States.

It is the same as in 1968. International imperialism counted on a crisis development in Czechoslovakia, the result of which would be to wrench our republic from the community of socialist countries and thus create a vacuum in central Europe which it would fill. It is now making similar plans for People's Poland.

They make no secret of the fact that the Polish card is to help them in their game to change the balance of strength not only in Europe but throughout the world. What they want above all is for Poland to be fragmented, chaotic and weak.

Their plans include a growing campaign of slander against the socialist countries with a particularly strong vein of anti-Sovietism and propaganda about a so-called Soviet military threat. Yet they deliberately ignore a number of fundamental proposals from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who are consistently advocating a policy of detente in the world, of safeguarding peace and the security of all peoples, of limiting the feverish arms race and of disarmament.

Developments in the past decades clearly prove that the socialist community and its unity and strength are the reliable basis for the all-round progress of each individual socialist country.

Imperialism, too, is aware of this when it seeks to set one socialist country against another in the spirit of a so-called policy of a differentiated approach. It is therefore not in the least surprising that certain circles in the West do not miss a single day in order to vilify the Czechoslovak mass media in connection with developments in Poland which, in their terminology, have adopted a conservative approach to the Polish events and in their evaluations. No, we do not consider ourselves as people of the past; we have not lost our thinking faculties nor our capacity for constructive thought. The whole thing is quite different: Our principled positions do not in the least fit into the patterns of reaction.

We once again say quite openly: Comrades, our communist party will continue to evaluate developments in the Polish People's Republic from the principled positions of a revolutionary party of the working class and not from petit-bourgeois or reformist positions. As we said in the aforementioned letter from the Central Committee of our communist party, we shall support with the utmost understanding and sympathy the determination and endeavors of the Polish comrades and working people to eliminate, overcome and remedy the serious mistakes and shortcomings which have occurred in the past period, and to ensure the all-round application of socialist democracy.

But having learnt a lesson from very costly experience, we shall condemn with indignation everything that seeks to exploit justified criticism and the difficulties which have emerged in order to launch a general attack on the very existence of socialism in Poland with the aim of threatening Poland as a free, independent state.

Experience from the crisis-ridden years in our country confirms that the defense of the socialist achievements of each individual country is the common affair of all the socialist countries.

Comrades, we are rightly proud of the success achieved by Socialist Czechoslovakia in the postwar period and more particularly in the past 10 years. The 16th congress of our communist party met a few months ago. With communist responsibility its delegates reviewed the activities of the party during the past period, in which a great deal had been done for the further consolidation of the national economy, for the development of social relations, and for the intellectual and material life of the Czechoslovak people. The congress noted that the characteristic features of our socialist life are the labor and political initiative of the people, the high standard of personal and social consumption, an advanced system of social secruity, extensive care for families with children, a general rise in the qualifications of the working people and increasingly vast opportunities for the assertion of women and the young generation in our society.

Especially pronounced transformations have taken place in the life in our villages. In the years of cooperative farming unnecessary drudgery has been eliminated while labor productivity has been greatly increased. The age-old gap between living conditions in the towns and the countryside has been essentially bridged.

We cannot say we are satisfied with everything. We have to overcome certain difficulties and shortcomings. But we know their objective as well as subjective causes and we are certain that socialist society has enough forces as well as the conditions to overcome them.

The elections to the representative bodies at all levels this year convincingly manifested the political unity of communists, members of other political parties and nonparty people. Now we are starting with the elaboration and wide implementation of the program of the 16th congress. Thus we are continuing the successful implementation of the general line of the building of the advanced socialist community. This is the road on which we embarked 10 years ago, after we had overcome the deep social crisis, the road of consistent implementation of the leading role of the CPCZ in all areas of social, economic and cultural life.

We are aware of the full validity of the saying that our life tomorrow depends on our work today. Empty words and promises would never help us if we did not concentrate our main attention and endeavors on the development of the national economy, on the further progress of production, and on increasing its efficiency and economization. It is the material values which have a decisive influence on the present as well as on the future of our country and people.

Comrade delegates. The 16th congress of our party expressed full support to communism, to the working class, to working people, to all the real followers of socialism, to real Polish patriots in their endeavors to ward off the attack of reactionary circles, to deal with the accumulated problems and consolidate the socialist social order in the Polish People's Republic.

We know that the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in the course of its deliberations as well as by the conclusions which it will adopt, will show the devotion of the Polish communists to the revolutionary aims of the working class and their loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationlism and that it will approve a line whose practical implementation will strengthen the party on the positions of Marxism-Leninism.

Our wish is that People's Poland, under the leadership of your party, will develop as a strong flourishing socialist state which will have a strong position in the socialist community. Long live the PZPR! Let it spread the fraternal ties of our parties and peoples. Let the closeness and unity of socialist countries and of the international communist and workers' movement deepen in the struggle for socialism, peace and progress. Thank you.

Grlickov Congress Speech

LD151352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Grlickov's Speech at the PZPR Extraordinary Congress"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--At the afternoon plenary session of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress the participants were greeted today on behalf of the LCY by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Grlickov said: "The communists and the working class of the socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia, all progressive and socialist-orientated people of our country, all our nations and nationalities convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

"The LCY accepted with pleasure the invitation that an LCY delegation should attend your congress. This is an expression of friendly relations between our two parties and countries, and also an expression of solidarity with the PZPR and with all socialist and progressive forces of your country.

"Proceeding from the principled orientation and conviction that every nation, country and party have the inviolable right to decide for themselves their destiny and to independently lay down the paths of their development, we are convinced that the Polish working class, led by the PZPR, and all progressive forces and people of Poland at this important historic juncture will ensure the implementation of the socialist renewal of the Polish society and their further material, cultural and spiritual development in keeping with your historic and national characteristics and needs.

"The relations between our two parties, countries and peoples are traditionally good and friendly. Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation are developing successfully in all areas of social life. This is the result of our reciprocal wishes, interests and efforts and of consistent respect for the principles of autonomy, independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for different roads of the struggle for building socialism and responsibility before one's own working class and people. The aformentioned principles have been and have remained the basis of Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation. Life has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate that these principles have no alternative for a successful development of relations between workers' and communist parties and socialist countries.

"The results attained in Yugoslav-Polish relations constitute a sound material basis and a powerful stimulus for an even more comprehensive and faster development of relations and cooperation in all areas. This is in the interest of our peoples, countries and parties, and in the interest of peace, socially progressive transformations and the process of socialism in the world.

"The working people and the working class of our country, led by the LCY, have for over 3 decades been marching along their own path of socialist development, the path of socialist self-management. We have attained great results in our socioeconomic development based on these foundations. From an exclusively agricultural land, Yugoslavia has placed itself among the medium-developed industrial countries with relatively high labor productivity and with a developed agriculture which produces high yields. During the postwar period the pace of our material development has been among the first five countries in the world.

"We have proceeded and we continue to proceed from our conviction that material development should keep abreast with development of socialist socioeconomic relations on the foundations of self-management, the political system and the delegate systems. Our experience shows that this makes successful material development possible and at the same time it encourages and ensures the development of humane and democratic socialist contents and transformation in our society.

Relations of full equality among all our nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity in our multinational community are also fulfilled on foundations of socialist self-management.

"We have never concealed the fact that we had and have difficulties in our socialist social development. We overcame and continue to overcome these difficulties thanks to the unifying work and efforts of our working people organized in the democratic system of socialist self-management. The readiness of the communists, the working class, the peasants, intelligentsia, young people and all other socialist forces of our country to constantly search for and devise new solutions to the strategic direction of our development and policy in a creative way is an expression of the vitality of our self-management socialist system and a guarantee of increased rich development upon these foundations.

"For a year now we have lived without Josip Broz Tito, the architect of our socialist revolution and construction. Faithful to our revolution and its ideals we continue Tito's revolutionary work with which our working class and all our working people, and our nations and nationalities, are indissolubly linked and in which they see the guarantee for the implementation of their revolutionary, national and vital objectives.

"The most eloquent reply to some arbitrary conjectures about Yugoslavia's future is provided by the fact that consistently and permanently we continue along the road of socialist self-management democracy, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the road of freedom, independence and nonalignment.

"Today, our primary task is to resolve our economic problems and to fight for economic stabilization, coupled with a further all-round development of the system of socialist self-management. Our working people are resolved during the ensuing years to carry out the tasks which they have set themselves in the policy of economic stabilization and, at the same time, to secure further successful socioeconomic development of our country, parallel, of course, with the necessary denials, more intensive economic operations and increased productivity.

"The present international situation offers serious reasons for concern. We are confronted with a very dangerous aggravation in international relations, with many crises, conflicts and wars, with intensified bloc rivalries and confrontations, with a continued arms race, with the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism, domination and hegemony under various guises, with a deepening gulf between the developed and the developing countries. We are very worried by the practice of threats to and violations of the sovereignty of the countries by frequent recourse to the policy of force and military intervention, pressure and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

"The vital interests of all peoples of the world demand energetic commitments to bring new life to relaxing international tension, to halting the arms race, and to achieving peaceful solutions to disputes, equal relations and cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and a new, more just international economic order. In these difficult moments for world peace and security, we communists bear a historic responsibility to make an essential contribution to this, together with all other socialist, democratic and progressive forces in the world. The LCY therefore supports all constructive initiatives and proposals which facilitate this.

"A great contribution to these goals is made by the movement and policy of nonalignment, which, during the 20 years of its existence, has become a mighty, independent nonbloc factor in international relations, against all forms of domination, exploitation and subordination, a factor of constructive international understanding oriented toward strengthening peace and equal cooperation between all peoples and countries.

"Profound changes are in progress in the communist, workers' and other progressive movements. In the everyday struggle, positive trends are becoming stronger, and important results are being attained in carrying out social progress and socialist transformation in the world.

The class struggle which the working class throughout the world is waging in accordance with the national characteristics and specific revolutionary conditions of each country, is gaining in strength. Also gaining in strength is the process of rapprochement and cooperation between parties and movements of the left and of all other democratic forces in the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, security, equal international cooperation and social progress.

"Socialism has truly become a world process, characterized by a wealth of differing experiences, achievements and paths of struggle in the realization of revolutionary transformations.

"Historical experience confirms that cooperation and solidarity between progressive parties and movements can be successful only when founded upon consistent respect for well-known democratic principles. These principles won full affirmation at the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist parties, and they constitute a lasting value and basis for the successful development of relations between communist and workers' parties, and between all progressive parties and movements in the world.

"Permit me, in conclusion, to convey to you the wishes of the Central Committee, the Presidium and members of the LCY, the working class and our working people, that you, on your revolutionary path of socialist democratic transformation may attain new victories and achievements for the well-being of the friendly people of Poland and in the interest of peace, progress and socialism in the world: We are convinced that you know best how to solve your problems and achieve success in the further building of socialism in your country."

RCP's Banc Greets Congress

AU151907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Report on RCP delegate Iosif Banc's greetings to the PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (AGERPRES)--Addressing a warm salute to the delegates at the congress, to communists, the working class, the whole Polish people, Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation, said inter alia:

"The Romanian communists, our entire people that are linked to the Polish communists and people by a long-standing friendship, by the common goals of building the new, socialist society, follow with keen interest the proceedings of your congress which, drawing a balance sheet of the great achievements scored in the 37 years of socialist construction, is called upon to elaborate the program of action for settling the complex questions confronting your country, for developing the process of renewals and ensuring Poland's firm advance on the road of socialism. The Romanian Communist Party has more than once expressed its firm conviction that the questions that have arisen in Poland can and must be solved by the Polish people itself, in the full unity of the working people, of all the patriotic and progressive forces, of the entire people round the Polish United Workers' Party."

Expressing the wish that the PZPR congress mark "a decisive moment in the life and destiny of the Polish people, in the political and organizational consolidation of the party, of its links with the masses of working people to the end of furthering socialist construction, of enhancing Poland's contribution, as an active factor in the international arena, to the struggle for peace and collaboration among the nations of the world, the speaker evoked the upward course of the Romanian-Polish relations on multiple planes, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard.

"He presented the achievements and preoccupations of the Romanian people for the economic and social development of their homeland, the improvement of the socio-political structure, the deepening of the democracy and of the worker self-management and of self-administration, stressing that the RCP asserts its leading role in close relation with the working class, with all the working people, a unitary, democratic and harmonious government of the entire society being thus ensured."

Then the head of the RCP delegation said: "While concerning themselves with successfully building socialism, the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania carry on an intense international activity, take active part in the settlement of the major questions confronting mankind at present. Under the present particularly complex circumstances when tension is mounting, the rallying of the efforts of all peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere is more necessary than ever before for halting the deterioration of the international situation, resuming and furthering the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, unswervingly observing peoples' right to develop freely and independently, in keeping with their will and aspirations, without any outside interference.

Socialist Romania develops broad collaboration with all the socialist countries, energetically works for the strengthening of their solidarity, expends relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries. In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence we promote relations of collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. Romania consistently grounds her international relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force.

Deeply concerned with the establishment of a climate of peace and security on the European Continent, we resolutely work, together with the other states, for the Madrid meeting to successfully conclude, for the continuity through further meetings of the process of collaboration initiated at Helsinki. We consider as particularly important that the convening be agreed upon of a conference on confidence-building and military disengagement in Europe--an idea consistently backed by Romania and Poland just asby the other socialist countries. We most resolutely declare for the cessation of further deployment of nuclear weapons and rockets on the continent.

We consider that the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the passage, before it is too late, to effective measures of halting the arms race and freeing mankind from the nightmare of a devastating war are cardinal issues of our days.

In the conception of the Romanian Communist Party all the conflicts and states of tension in the world can and must be solved by political means exclusively, by negotiations conducted in a spirit of reciprocal esteem and regard, of understanding and peace. We also declare for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Romanian Communist Party develops relations of collaboration and solidarity with communist and worker parties, starting from the premise that each party must self-reliantly elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the realities in its country. At the same time, we expand relations with socialist, social democratic parties, with ruling parties, with national liberation movements, with the anti-imperialist forces everywhere, considering that the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of all these forces is all the more necessary in the struggle for the building of a better and more just world.

Fully confident in the organizational capacity of the PZPR to act so as to overcome the current state of affairs, to ensure Poland's advance on the road of socialism in keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish nation, we wish you, dear comrades, full success in translating into fact the resolutions you will adopt at your congress.

In conclusion, Iosif Banc expressed the conviction that the traditional relations of solidarity and friendship between the RCP and the PZPR, between Romania and Poland will further develop on multiple planes for the benefit and in the interest of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, security and national independence, international cooperation and collaboration.

Nguyen Giap Address

OW160825 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16--In their present difficult and complicated struggle, the communists and the people of Poland as a whole can trust the heartfelt support and militant solidarity of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam, said Vo Nguyen Giap in his speech to the current 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] in Warsaw.

Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party delegation to the congress, said:

"Over the past 40 years under the leadership of the PZPR with their zeal and creativeness, and with the great assistance and all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the working class and the people of Poland, after overcoming the consequences of war, have obtained glorious achievements, making Poland one of the most industrially developed countries in the world. Its international prestige and position have constantly risen.

"The People's Republic of Poland is an important member of the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Experience proves that only under the leadership of the party of the working class dedicated to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, only under the socialist system and only by allying closely and collaborating with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, can the working class and the people of Poland record great achievements, have secure borders and firmly defend the gains of their revolution. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at the fraternal Polish people's successes and consider them an active contribution to strengthening the forces of the socialist ommunity and to peace and security in Europe and elsewhere."

Vo Nguyen Giap went on: "Vietnam and Poland are two fraternal countries sharing the socialist ideal. In the years of anti-U.S. struggle, in the resistance to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, as well as in peaceful construction, the Vietnamese people have enjoyed the vigorous support and valuable assistance of the party, the government and the fraternal people of Poland.

"The fine memories of many Polish comrades taking part on two occasions in the international commission for control and supervision of the ceasefire in Vietnam and of many Polish economic and cultural specialists will remain for ever in the minds of our people.

"We note with joy that over the past years, the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries have constantly consolidated and developed.

"The more we rejoice at the successes of the Polish people, the more we are anxious about the profound crisis now affecting political, economic, and social life in Poland.

"The enemies of socialism inside and outside Poland are taking advantage of the difficulties and shortcomings of Poland to sabotage and destroy the basis of socialism in Poland, to seize power, threaten the common interests of the socialist community and isolate Poland from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. International imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists and revanchist forces have done their utmost to support the reactionaries in Poland and deeply interfered in the internal affairs of Poland.

"They are scheming to change the balance of forces in Europe and the world in their favour. This is not the first time they have planned to eliminate the revolutionary gains of a socialist country. History has proved that only by firmly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, closely uniting the working class and other labouring people around the party and firmly and promptly dealing smart blows at the reactionary forces can the socialist gains be defended.

"We wish the Extraordinary Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party great success and the resolutions based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism aimed at defending the party, the state of proletarian dictatorship, maintaining and developing the revolutionary gains of the past decades, defending the militant alliance and all-round cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, will meet the profound and imperative desires of the party members, working class and people of Poland and actively contribute to the struggle for the noble objectives of our era, namely peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We warmly welcome the letter sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June 5, 1981,to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. That letter, the spirit and contents of which were taken up again in the speech of the head of the Soviet party delegation, deeply expressed noble socialist internationalism and the militant solidarity of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union with the revolutionary cause of the Polish people.

"In the present difficult and complicated struggle, the Polish people and communists may trust the sincere support and militant solidarity of the Communist Party and people of Viet Nam. At the first session of the Seventh National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on June 25, 1981, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party, said:

"We express our heartfelt support for the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party and other communists and people of Poland against the reactionary forces to smash their counter-revolutionary plans and to defend the revolutionary gains and the vital interests of socialist Poland. We reiterate our strong solidarity with the communists and fraternal people of Poland. We firmly believe that, with the support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, they will win victory in this difficult and complex struggle".

Vo Nguyen Giap went on:

"Over the past decades, especially in the seventies, the three revolutionary currents have constantly surged forward, and the socialist system has increasingly proven itself as a decisive factor for the development of human society. The Soviet Union has matured in all domains and become a firm mainstay for peace and revolution. On the Indochinese peninsula, Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea have won total victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and obtained big victories in the fight against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who collude with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, as well as in their peaceful construction. With the great, all-round and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and under the banner of the Communist Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will successfully build socialism and firmly defend socialist Viet Nam.

"In a weakening position and a thorough-going general crisis, imperialism is making frenzied counter-attacks on socialist countries and the movement for national independence and peace. Hostility to socialist Poland is part of the worldwide reactionary strategy of imperialism.

"The strained situation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere results from the policy of intervention, aggression, and arms race pursued by U.S.-led international imperialism collaborating with the reactionary Beijing leadership. They have deployed medium-range strategic nuclear missiles in Western Europe and made provocations against nations in the Middle East, the Caribbean, southern Africa, southwest Asia..."

"The Chinese expansionists, working hand in glove with imperialist countries and other reactionary forces, are stepping up their activities against the three Indochinese countries, instigating confrontation between A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries.

"The holding of the so-called 'international conference on Kampuchea' under the sponsorship of the United Nations pressured [by] the Beijing rulers and the U.S. imperialists is a gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the constitutionally formed administration, the Kampuchean people have become the true masters of their own homeland and are steadily advancing on the road of building a new life.

"In this grave world situation, the peace program proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, at the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, and the appeal of June 23, 1981 released by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet are of great significance. They have demonstrated the unswerving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and reflected the will of thousands of millions of people in the world and responsible circles of different trends to firmly maintain world peace and security. With the great strength of the whole propemic [as received] mankind, the forces of peace and social progress will certainly triumph, and the forces of war and reaction will certainly fail.

"The foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to do all they can to consolidate and strengthen the militant solidarity and all-round strength of the socialist community, thus worthily contributing to world peace and revolution."

In conclusion, the Vietnamese head delegate expressed the wish for further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam [and] Poland based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Cuban Delegate's Address

FL160057 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, spoke today at the Ninth Special Congress of the Polish United Workers Party. The Cuban representative said the course that may be taken to solve the problems affecting Polish society and its party is of interest to all mankind. After highly appraising in general terms the achievements of socialism in Poland during the past 37 years and the Polish people's traditions of struggle, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez made reference to the assertion that Poland is and shall continue to be a socialist country. He was applauded by the delegates.

The Cuban leader voiced the hope that the results of this congress will secure the aspirations of the Polish people and contribute to strengthening socialism. Our party's representative said that what makes communists invincible is the way they correct their mistakes. We communists from the countries where communism has been established have the huge historic responsibility of reaffirming that socialism is irreversible when principles are observed and the party and the masses are united, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said.

Speech by MSZMP's Havasi

LD161115 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Full Text" of speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and head of MSZMP party delegation, to 15 July session of PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, dear friends: On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, I respectfully greet the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The outcome of your work, as the report of Comrade Kania has revealed, will be of crucial significance not only for Socialist Poland but will also be extremely important for the community of socialist countries, the international communist movement and the cause of European peace and security. We were entrusted to express once again the fraternal solidarity of our party with the Polish communists and patriots who are ready to act in order to protect the achievements of socialism and to promote a socialist renewal.

From the very beginning, the Hungarian communists, our working people have been following with mounting concern the crisis which has been dragging on in socialist Poland for over a year now. This interest in your affairs comes quite naturally, considering the historic friendship of our peoples, our united fate in socialism, common goals, our countries being members of the same alliance system and the thousand bonds of many-sided political, economic and cultural cooperation that connect us. It only adds to the concern of our people that this crisis should develop exactly in a period when the peace of Europe and the world is seriously risked by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

We know from own historic experience, too, that any kind of distortion of the party's policy, divergence from Marxism-Leninism, upsetting of the harmony between the general laws of the socialist revolution and the national particulars of a country, the prevalence of subjectivism and voluntarism and the neglect of socialist democracy and relations with the masses will invariably lead to serious conflicts in the building of socialism. Hence, we understand well and appreciate the genuine efforts to correct mistakes and to elaborate guarantees which will prevent their repetition, to elaborate economic-social reforms indispensable to socialist building.

At the same time we, together with every supporter of socialism and every genuine friend of Poland, watch with growing anxiety how the antisocialist forces attempt to abuse the errors-produced crisis for their own ends. They do not only hamper resolution of the problems by creating new and newer social tensions on the pretext of renewal, but also attack ever more openly the ideological and structural foundations of the PZPR, the institutions of the socialist state, Poland's alliance ties and incite anti-Sovietism. In their doings they enjoy the support of those imperialist circles which are out to upset the international balance of powers, escalate the armaments race, heighten tension and also try to use events in Poland in the service of this policy. All this threatens the existence of the achievements of socialism, the people's power and constitutes a serious peril for world peace as well.

Our party has deduced the lesson from our own historic path that in a time of crisis it is of crucial significance to have a political program clearly and precisely defined on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a conformity of words and deeds and to make consistent actions. Only with a clearcut socialist program can the ranks of communists be closed up tight and the millions of action-ready patriots led to battle. We also know from our own experience that it is impossible to satisfy all righteous demands at once, but if we establish the correct order of things and speak about it to the masses frankly and openly, the working people will understand the situation, and that first of all there is only one source for making the socialist country flourish and creating well-being for the people and that is purposeful, creative work. It is an obvious truth that you can distribute only as much as you have produced.

We know--because we, too, have experienced--that errors committed lie heavily on the conscience of the communists. However, the Polish communists cannot live forever with remorse just because a couple of hundred or perhaps a thousand minor and major leaders made mistakes, not used or abused the trust of the people. It is thus a commanding task, a duty even to defend the communists, the honest officials of the community who, like true supporters of socialism, reject the errors and openly stand up against the unscrupulous anticommunism and witch-hunting of the antisocialist forces.

The objective and subjective grounds for correction of the errors must be revealed thoroughly and sincerely and provisions made so that these will not be repeated. However, for this, first the counterrevolutionary danger must be averted and the attack of the class (?enemy) must be decisively beaten back. If the power of the working classes wavers, and if the institutions of society are constantly bothered and benumbed with the incitement of tension, then the satisfaction of the workers' rightful demands and claims becomes impossible. For this reason, the political struggle in the given period of time must secure, with every necessary and possible means, the lawful order of society and creation of the conditions for progress.

Dear comrades, the Polish people also have followed quite a difficult path during the course of their history. They have had to fight over centuries for their national independence; they have had to struggle for preservation of their national existence during World War II, when the fascists razed their country and exterminated millions of their sons. As a result of the victorious antifascist fight by the patriotic forces of the Soviet Union and Poland, the Polish people presently live in their independent country, between secure and guaranteed borders. During the past 36 years they have rebuilt the country, they have created a people's economy with enormous economic and social capacities. They have created millions of jobs and, preserving the progressive time-honored traditions, they have developed science, education and culture. It is our conviction that these are historic achievements which are firm bases for the construction of socialism in Poland.

Dear comrades: The historic responsibility now falls to you, the delegates at the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress, to lay down the program for consolidation of the socialist society and the further advance of the Polish nation. The working-out and consistent implementation of this program are conditions for your party to take the lead in socialist development and for Poland, as a solid member of the socialist community, to progress further on the path of realization of our joint goals.

The stance of the June session of our party's Central Committee has affirmed once more our conviction that the designation of the path leading out of the crisis and the call to battle of all followers of socialism and every true patriot is the task of the Polish communists. In their struggle they can count on support from the fraternal socialist countries, including our country, the Hungarian People's Republic. As thus far, in the future, too, they can build on the active solidarity of the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian workers. We hope and we trust that the work of the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress and the resolutions reached here will show a way out which suits the interests of both the Polish people and the socialist community, and the joint issues of social progress and peace.

Long live Marxist-Leninist unity of the Polish communists!

Long live the Polish working people who are (?building) socialism!

I wish you much success and fruitful work. Thank you for your attention.

BCP's Bozhinov Greets Delegates

AU151920 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (BTA)--Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the ministerial council of Bulgaria, read here today a greetings address of the Central Committee of the BCP to the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Dwelling on the successes achieved by Poland in socialist construction, the speaker underlined that some principal questions of the existence of the state and her national development in secure and justly established frontiers have been solved. "Socialism ensured loyal friends and powerful allies to Poland," said he. These achievements of the Polish people, realized under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party, in close unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, form a strong basis for overcoming the acute crisis that country is undergoing at present, for defense of socialism and ensuring the further socialist development of Poland, underlined Mr Bozhinov.

The Bulgarian communists, continued he, agree with the assessments in Mr Stanislaw Kania's report that the present deep sociopolitical and economic crisis, which has been ripening in the course of years, is a result of some grave mistakes and distortions in the work of the party and the state, of deviations from the objective laws of construction of the new society.

"These mistakes have been used by the forces hostile to socialism, inside and outside that country, for the further complication and deepening of the crisis. The international reaction is unscrupulous in its means of interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, it uses perfidious tactics of 'eroding' socialism and is striving to tear off People's Poland from the socialist community," said the speaker.

He underlined that the congress should undertake efficient measures to prevent the mortal danger threatening Poland, that it should play a decisive role in consolidating the Marxist-Leninist character of the Polish United Workers' Party, in consolidating the Marxist-Leninist forces in the party and the society, in defense and for stabilization of the socialist acquisitions, for developing a clear program to get out of the crisis, to mobilize all forces in the translation of this program in life. "We understand the policy of socialist renovation," Mr Bozhinov continued, "as a restoration and observance of the Leninist principles and norms in party and public life, of the general laws of construction of socialism, for the further progress of Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

Expressing complete agreement with the assessment that the Polish United Workers Party is an "invariable guarantee of the translation of socialism in life on Polish soil," the speaker said: "It is precisely for this that this party should be a strong and prestigious political, ideological and Marxist-Leninist vanguard and leader of the working class and the entire nation in the further construction of socialist society in Poland. The party is getting stronger in the struggle with all those forces which are confronting socialism. We support the calls for firm action against these forces."

Mr Todor Bozhinov expressed concern over the weakening of the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the Polish society, over the delay in taking firm and effective action against the attempts and the moves of the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces, aimed at undermining the foundations of the socialist social system in Poland. "We are worried," he said further, by the unfriendly and openly hostile moves against the Soviet Union, whose heroic and brave people have suffered 600,000 casualties on Polish soil alone in the struggle against the Nazi fascism and for the freedom of the Polish people.

"Honestly speaking, we cannot be indifferent to the undermining of the socialist system in Poland, to the efforts of the imperialist forces aimed at taking advantage of the events for weakening the unity of the socialist community, for disrupting the proportion of forces in Europe and in the world. The overcoming of the present crisis in the party and the society is not solely an internal Polish question. It is paramount importance to the entire socialist community, to the international communist and workers' movement," Mr Todor Bozhinov said.

He underlined that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are fully backing the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party of July 5, this year, which is an expression of the friendly concern of the CPSU over the fate of socialism in Poland and a real contribution to the efforts aimed at normalizing the situation in that country.

The speaker expressed confidence that the congress will rally and activate the Polish communists, will strengthen PZPR's fraternal ties and cooperation with the CPSU, the BCP and the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries, with the international communist and workers' movement.

Noting that the Bulgarian communists will contribute to the overcoming of the aftermaths of the crisis in Poland in the shortest possible time, Mr Todor Bozhinov stressed that in future, too, they will be guided by the firm determination that the main guarantee for the further successes of socialism, for preserving peace and security in Europe and in the world is the unity and consolidation of the political, economic and military strength of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA member-countries.

He expressed confidence that the Polish working class and its vanguard--the PZPR--with the active participation of all communists and true patriots will succeed in defending and consolidating socialism. "Socialism in Poland is an integral part of the history of the Polish people. It is their future, their fate," Mr Todor Bozhinov said further.

He dwelt on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building socialism.

Surveying the international situation, the speaker said that it is considerably exacerbated through the fault of the U.S. He stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are putting forward concrete measures for easing tension in the world, for eliminating the threat of a new war, for a dialogue and negotiations, for curbing the arms race, for continuing the process of detente and for disarmament, for promoting peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries and peoples.

Mr Todor Bozhinov stated that BCP and the Bulgarian people accept the CPSU program for peace as a program of their own and are making every effort at applying it into life.

Wishing the congress fruitful work, the speaker assured the Polish communists of the fraternal international support and the help of the BCP and all Bulgarian people.

MPRP's Dejid Speaks

LD161024 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Text" of speech by Bugyn Dejid, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee and leader of the Mongolian delegation, at 15 July session of Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress]

[Text] Allow me to express in the name of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and in the name of communists and working people of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] our sincere gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee for the invitation to participate in your party's ninth extraordinary congress.

We wish the delegates to this forum every success and, through them, the same to all communists in the determination of those great and responsible tasks which are facing the PZPR in the present complex situation.

By sending our delegation to your congress, the MPRP Central Committee has laid upon us the honorable task of transmitting to the delegates of the Polish Communist Party congress fraternal greetings and feelings of international solidarity with those who think alike with us [nashi edinomyshlenniki] and with our class brothers and their militant vanguard--the PZPR--in their struggle for the strengthening of socialist Poland.

Your congress is taking place at a very important time, when your country is living through an acute inner-political crisis. This situation evokes profound concern and anxiety among the true friends of People's Poland, which is a full member of our great socialist community and one of the founders of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance and the Warsaw Pact organization.

Mongolian communists and our entire people firmly believe that the PZPR, the working class and the whole fraternal Polish people will manage to overcome the temporary difficulties in the country and will emerge from this difficult test in greater cohesion, in the name of the flowering of their motherland and in the name of peace and socialism.

This is also proven by the fact that in the letter sent to the PZPR Central Committee by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there was expressed our common concern over the development of events in Poland in recent times. At the same time, this letter evokes in us the hope and conviction that the true patriots and communists of Poland will be able to overcome the negative factors which have become the cause for complication of the political and economic life of the country.

The MPRP knows that the PZPR is a faithful adherent and heiress to the revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers' movement.

The communists and working people of the MPR know that under the leadership of the PZPR the Polish people have written a bright and unforgettable page in the struggle against Hitler's fascism, lifted their country out of the ashes and ruins of war, implemented deep socioeconomic transformation, and thereby turned it into one of the highly developed socialist states.

Between the MPRP and the PZPR there exist and are developing fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our party is proud of the fact that in the embodiment of the great party of Lenin, the CPSU, the Soviet state, the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic, as well as other fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community, the Mongolian people have always had and have faithful friends and reliable allies in the struggle for building a socialist society in our country, for defense of national independence and the territorial integrity of the MPR.

We wish to assure our Polish friends of the fact that Mongolian communists and all our people have been and will be on the side of real communists and patriots of fraternal Poland who are fighting for the strengthening of the ranks of their party for the socialist system and security of their homeland.

For the working people of our country, this year is not only an anniversary but also an historically important watershed in the development of our homeland. At the beginning of this year, the communists and working people of the MPR marked the 60th anniversary of the foundation of their militant vanguard, the MPRP, under the leadership of which 60 years ago an historic victory was won by the popular revolution, which (?wrested) Mongolia forever from medieval darkness and colonial dominance by the Manchurian-Chinese conquerors.

In the time that has passed, the Mongolian people have achieved huge successes in all spheres of economy and culture and in the cause of raising the people's well-being. These notable victories are a result of the selfless labor of the Mongolian people and the inestimable all-round aid from the fraternal countries, and above all, the Soviet Union, the pioneeer of socialism and communism. The working people of Mongolia, together with the peoples of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, celebrated some 60 days ago the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, evoked by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which put forward program tasks in the sphere of further developing the country's economy and culture.

Tracing the 60-year long history of the development of our state, we can clearly see the vitality of the great Marxist-Leninist teachings, and the inexhaustible creative strength of Mongolian-Soviet fraternal relations, and friendship and cooperation with other countries of the socialist community. That is why our party has believed and continues to believe that the comprehensive strengthening of the alliance, of brotherhood and friendship with socialist states, is a major factor in the free and independent existence of our country and its dynamic and all-round progress.

We are sure that our people know how to fulfill with honor those great tasks that were put forward by the 18th MPRP Congress, daily strengthening alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, with Poland and with the other socialist countries.

One can observe in the world at this time an increase in activities by the forces of imperialism and reaction which are striving to turn back the course of world development by means of whipping up international tension, intensifying the arms race, pursuing a policy of provocation against the socialist states and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and undermining the process of detente. This is convincing evidence of the imperialist military's desire to acquire a unilateral military advantage over the socialist community and to dictate its own will to sovereign and independent countries.

The U.S. imperialists and the bellicose NATO circles devoted a special place in their irrational policy to the American-Chinese military-political alliance, which poses a grave threat to the countries of Asia and to peace in the whole world. Eloquent testimony of this is found in the American administration's decision to life restrictions on the supply of arms and military equipment to the Beijing hegemonists, who have become the partner and direct accomplice of American imperialism.

In this tense situation, the struggle for peace and security, for holding a peaceful dialogue between states, acquires exceptionally great significance. The peoples of the world, including the Mongolian people, are unanimous in their assessment that the Soviet peace proposals put forward by the historic 26th CPSU Congress can and should be the basis for talks on the matter of strengthening universal security and settling international problems.

Allow me to wish from the heart to the PZPR, the working class and the whole Polish people great success in the matter of overcoming, as soon as possible, the difficulties which have arisen in the national economy, stabilizing the situation in the country, strengthening the people's state and rallying the ranks of the party under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Long live the glorious PZPR!

May the unity and fraternity and unbreakable alliance between the peoples of the countries of the socialist community grow stronger!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, mankind's guiding star toward communism!

PAP Reports Speeches

LD160930 Warsaw PAP in English 0610 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--On its second day of deliberations the congress continued the plenary discussion.

The first speaker to take the floor was Marian Otawa, senior merchant navy officer from Xzczecin. He said that the problems of feeding the nation and liquidation of the country's indebtedness were the basic questions in need of solution. In this respect maritime economy has an important role to play.

Marian Marek, foreman-quality inspector at Lublin truck factory: The extraordinary debates of the supreme party authority are held at the time of the first anniversary of the worker protest manifested in the Lublin region. This protest was not directed against the socio-political system and socialism but against the violation of its principles.

Referring to the report of the outgoing Central Committee I must express my doubts as to the correctness of the economic issues and the ways out of the crisis presented there. The curbs put on the expansion of the economic branches that are indispensable to the further development are tantamount to planning to restore a patient's health by cutting down the medicines.

Andrzej Gdula, first secretary of the Bielsko-Biala PUWP Voivodship Committee said:

"Our party must rebuild its authority and, above all become the authentic vanguard of the working class of the Polish nation if it wants to be a party genuinely leading the Poles and imparting a political shape to the nation.

Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PUWP Opole Voivodship Committee said:

"The resolution of the 12th plenum created a platform enabling the congress to solve many problems, among the most important being the unity of the party, its strengthening and consolidation.

Jan Janicki, director of rolling stock repair yard in Ostrow Wielkopolski, said: "Party members and workers in particular expect the congress to formulate an ideological declaration of the party on the theme: "What are we struggling for and where are we going. Moreover, we must outline the principles of foreign policy and guarantees for fulfilling our alliance obligations.

"The Kalisz party organization resolutely comes out in support of the line of agreement outlined last August and September," said Janicki.

Aleksander Luckos, locksmith at the Mera-Pafal precision instruments factory in Swidnica, said:

"The party and the society expect from the 9th congress that it comes up with a new personnel policy and rules of conduct protecting the country from the possible repetition of crises. This is why it is necessary to define forms and principles of party supervision over the acitivty of PUWP members performing leading functions in the socio-economic life.

Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission, said:

"The branch trade union movement is ready constructively to cooperate in all undertakings designed to overcome the present state of inertia, chaos and general impotence in the economy.

Michal Chodorowski, state farm director, Olsztyn Voivodship Negligencies in agriculture have put our country in a difficult food situation. Stable production can only be achieved by agriculture equipped with modern means of production capable of [word indistinct] with difficult natural conditions.

The recent period has seen [word indistinct] against socialized farming. In the Polish agriculture, the socialist economy has played an enormous role. In our country we have well organized, highly efficient state farms. Driving a wedge between the socialized and private farming (?would) not give us more bread. There (?is) only one agriculture. In comparison to other branches of national economy it enquires a stable policy. The reform must be introduced but calmly--with profound assessment of the existing situation.

Jerzy Dabrowski, 1st PUWP voivodship secretary in Zielona Gora: I (?move) that the congress resolution unequivocally obligates the respective bodies to comprehensively implement this reform as of January 1, 1982.

The proposed solutions should ensure the restoration of economic stability and the integration of crews. These issues have recently caused problems. I mean here especially the concept of the so-called social enterprises. The propagation of this concept hits out at the socio-political foundations and constitutional laws binding in our country.

The 9th congress decisions should create inviolable guarantees for unconditional observation of the priority for agriculture. Government actions in this sphere should be periodically checked by the new Central Committee, which should consider not the intentions but the effects. I suggest that the work of the Central Committee and government aimed at improving the nation's diet be submitted for evaluation by the delegates to a conference which I move to hold in the mid-term of office of the party authorities newly elected at the 9th congress.

Andrzej Morawski, mayor of Radom, recalled the course of the events in the Radom Voivodship, ever since it was formed after the administrative reform of 1975. He devoted most attention to the issues of June 1976. He stated that the confrontation which occurred at that time in Radom was caused, among other things, by the gap produced to exist between the party cadre and the voivodship administration and the society, workers in particular. No interest was given to the social and living problems of the society. The baggage of non-solved issues was growing. Those negligencies worsened even more after June 1976 when far-going restrictions were imposed on the society and the region.

The delegate said that the true, political assessment of the June 1976 events was made only a few weeks ago at the PUWP report-election conference in Radom. Stating further that the issue of the June 1976 Radom events was treated superficially in the CC report, the speaker appealed to the present congress to unequivocally address itself to this issue. Such an assessment is needed by the party and administrative leadership of the voivodship as well as the population of the region to make up for the negligencies and prevent possible new conflicts.

Zbigniew Ciechan, PUWP factory secretary at synthetic fibre mill in Torun: While sharing the evaluation of the situation presented in the report of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, we cannot however fail to point out that it did not outline clearly the [word indistinct] of the crisis.

Before we have a more profound analysis of the crises we must work out such methods (?on) the party work that would ensure intra-party democracy, safeguard us against the party authorities. This is connected with defining the [words indistinct] the competence of the Central Committee in relation to the first secretary of the CC, the Political Bureau as well as lower level elective organs.

A significant shortcoming of the draft statute presented to the delegates is the absence in it of an ideological declaration, which is necessary so that every party member has the duty to self-determine his approach to the principles adopted by the party as a basis of activity.

The horizontal contacts and consultations have animated the party. We treat the horizontal movement, said the speaker, as a new form of party work which (?should) be initiated and inspired by the party's elective organs. This must find its clear wording in the statutes.

The transformations now under way in Poland go back to the universal principles of socialism. These are above all the Leninist norms of party life and socialist democracy, the principle of permanent struggle against the bureaucratic deformations of socialism, the [word indistinct] of social justice. These transformations, simultaneously, reflect the national specifics of the socialist construction in Poland. It is a consequence of the Polish traditions and culture. Therefore it is a mistake to transplant automatically to the Polish conditions the solutions that have been tested somewhere else.

Konstanty Krawczyk, 1st PUWP voivodship secretary in Plock: The consequence of the crisis is [words indistinct] of the society's confidence in our party and the resultant numerous political difficulties, including the revival of reactionary forces. The coming [as received] of the crisis will be long and difficult. It is indispensable for the society to understand this necessity. The society's attitude to the party programme will be a fundamental condition of (?this) because it may manifest itself in better [words indistinct].

Party members in the Plock Voivodship and the city of Plock hold the opinion that we should back only those comrades from the old leadership who, in the memorable August and later have taken on their shoulders a burden of responsibility for the country and for the renewal. They support the line of renewal represented by Comrades Kania and Jaruzelski.

In its work, the party must restore in the young Poles the belief in the ideals of socialism. It will be possible only when we treat youth as a partner. The plan to form a committee for youth at the Council of Ministers is right.

Antonin Kwiatkowskia, [word indistinct] manager at the higher school of engineering in Koszalin: The most important in the issues of agricultural policy is the development of residential housing and [word indistinct] facilities in the countryside, which would be a tangible (?encouragement) to work at state farms, attract labour to ameliorate the thousands of hectares of arable land as at as [as received] develop the industries processing agricultural produce.

The fishing industry plays an important role in the nation's diet. Unfortunately, the expansion of sea fisheries is still treated as a marginal thing.

Czeslaw Mularski, senior foreman at Lublin copper mine: Copper, as one of our natural riches, requires special treatment: A comprehensive and appropriate development in order to avoid wasteful economy and losses. In to-date economic practice none of these conditions have been fully realized.

Over the 20 years of this industry, investment outlays amounted to 79 billion zlotys, out of which 64 billion were spent in the years 1971-1981. In that period the output of electrolytic copper went up more than threefold (from 80,050 tons in 1971 to [words indistinct] in 1980). A characteristic feature of the economic programming was anonymity of its advisers and experts. The time is ripe for ending this.

On the initiative of copper miners and metallurgists we have verified the programme for development of the copper industry. The maximum, but--in our view--feasible plan variant providing for a six-day workweek and unlimited development of the extraction capacities of the four existing mines, envisages that in 1988 the output will reach 396,000 tons of electrolytic copper and in 1990, 445,000 tons. This gives a guarantee that the deposits will be protected against wasteful economy and the natural environment in the Legnica region will be saved from catastrophic degradation.

Bielsko-Biala Secretary Speaks

LD160508 Warsaw PAP in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by Andrzej Goula, Bielsko-Biala PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretary, to the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--"Our party must rebuild its authority and, above all, become the authentic vanguard of the working class of the Polish nation if it wants to be a party genuinely leading the Poles and imparting a political shape to the nation. The party's avant-garde quality does not amount to the spreading of high-sounding slogans divorced from reality. On the contrary, it means linking a bold vision of the country's socialist development to definite realities. We can never again allow the party to lag behind developments instead of anticipating them and being in the lead.

Poland must remain a faithful ally of the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union. This is for reasons of our most recent history and because of geo-political and emotional considerations. The renewal process under way in the party and the country must become better known to out allies. The time is opportune for more lively contacts, particularly on a working basis.

Ours is an extraordinary congress also because never before the society has placed (?such) great expectations in this highest party forum. It is our duty not only to out-line a programme for rebuilding the party's leading role in the society and long-range plans to reconstruct our economy. We also have to think of the present day, create mechanisms for overcoming crisis, and ensure protection of the nation's biological sub-stance.

My proposal is for the following matters to be accepted as the national priorities: the feeding of the nation, health protection, housing construction, education and science. This is an indispensable minimum programme.

Opole Delegate

LD160644 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Report on speech by Eugeniusz Mroz, PZPR Opole Voivodship first secretary, to the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PUWP Opole Voivodship Committee, said:

"The resolution of the 12th plenum created a platform enabling the congress to solve many problems, among the most important being the unity of the party, its strengthening and consolidation. We believe that unity can only be built around a concrete programme worked out with the participation of all party members. The 9th congress stands a good chance to produce such a programme."

The speaker emphasized that the unity and patriotic community of the Poles is the sum total of a wealth of experience, cultural and historial distinctiveness, a different tradition and contemporary spiritual conditions. "In my region, a land permeated with the blood of the Silesian insurgents who had (?fought) with their lives for the right to the motherland of their forefathers, we are experiencing this ever so intensely in the positive and creative integrating processes responsible for melting together and transforming experience of the indigenous population inhabiting these lands for dozens of generations and people who settled here as the result of great postwar migration processes.

We also have to contend with negative phenomena.

One of the most dramatic and glaring examples is the continuing emigration of many Silesians and Opolans to the Federal Republic of Germany. I feel that also this problem calls for a healing (?proposal) of settling the account of mistakes and irreparable losses. It is a tragic misunderstanding to assume that those wishing to emigrate are persons of German origin, for the Silesians and Opolans who emigrate to the Federal Republic of Germany are unambiguously ethnically Polish. Thus the nation is being bled from the Polish biological and spiritual substance. The family reunification process, as this long-term undertaking has come to be known is wrong both in terms of substance and methodology for in effect it leads to the further increasing and more numerous division and disintegration of families. The so-called unification campaign is devoid of moral grounds. We should draw from it practical, legal, internal and international conclusions," said Eugeniusz Mroz.

Branch Trade Union Leader

LD152209 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission and delegate from Leszno Voivodship to the Ninth PZPR Congress on 15 July--recorded]

[Text] We cannot disappoint the hopes of the community. We know the congress itself will not work miracles, and will not lead to an immediate improvement in the situation in the country. We must, however, create a program; we are in favor of an absolute guarantee for all working people of the basic social rights: the right to work, the right to an equitable and just, differentiated remuneration for work, the right to the social security of the employee and his family.

Work is the basic source for satisfying individual and social needs. Speaking of the right to work, we are thinking not only of the certainty of employment for all who want and are able to work, but of well organized, safe and effective work. Only such work, whose fruits are not wasted, can give satisfaction in performing it.

In conditions of crisis, wages must ensure the satisfaction of those needs which are indispensable for the normal existence of the employee and his family. The system of wages now in existence does not fulfill these conditions in relation to many social and vocational groups. It is imperative to change this situation as quickly as possible. In a situation which threatens not only the basic standard of living, but even the very biological bases of existence, it is not enough to guarantee the lowest wages on the level of the social minimum. It is also necessary to ensure social benefits at an appropriate level.

In my opinion, it is necessary to raise pensions and annuities immediately because that social group has clearly suffered losses in the recent period. Also needed are actions aimed at improving the situation of handicapped people, families with many children and incomplete families. The ensuring of equitable living conditions for young families is our fundamental duty, the only one which guarantees the further development of the community.

We have acquainted ourselves attentively with the government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the country's economy. This long awaited document requires critical, general social debate and concretization. Connected with it are the hopes of all Poles, which are too serious for it not to provoke our doubts.

The branch union movement is ready to cooperate constructively in all undertakings aimed at breaking through the present state of paralysis, chaos and general impossibility of the economy.

We have thus unequivocally come out in favor of economic reform: It is well known, however, that it cannot be conducted without definite social and economic costs. It carries within itself--apart from the expected positive consequences--also a threat to the interests of some, particularly the weaker social and vocational groups, which is unfortunately passed over in silence by many economic activists and scholars.

We shall therefore fight for the maximum limitation of the social costs of reform. We have already undertaken concrete actions in this respect, opposing the concept of structural unemployment launched by the technocratic and bureaucratic circles. The utterances of some representatives of the government, even of union activists, evoke surprise when they accept the idea of unemployment and propagate the export of guest-workers. Is this not a total expression of the treatment of working people as objects and instruments? Are we again to deprive ourselves of the most active and educated people, as has already happened on more than one occasion in our history? On the basis of the government draft which we have obtained, we are beginning a difficult and undoubtedly controversial discussion on the subject of the proposed price changes and the principles of compensating for them. We are aware that the success of these intentions will depend absolutely on the honest presentation of their real consequences for the various groups of employees and their families.

Adopting the final version of these necessary changes, we must all be convinced that they will bring, in a definite perspective, the expected results in the form of increased production and improvement in market supplies. An indispensable element of future economic reform is the authentic workers' self-government. We adopted a stance in this matter back in November last year. We see it as a form of real coparticipation of work-forces in management, guaranteeing for them a direct influence on the determination of the development of works, branches and ministries.

Self-government should ensure a just division of the funds worked for by the workforces, and have a real influence on the filling of managerial posts. It cannot, however, mean the transformation of the [word indistinct] of comanagement into the actual administration of the enterprise. The concept launched recently of the so-called social enterprise does not eliminate--quite the contrary, it renders more acute--the basic contradiction between the system of production and the group system of taking possession of its (?effects). It seems to me its acceptance would mean the partial return to private ownership of national property, rather than its real socialization.

Plock Delegate; Punish Guilty

LD160246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2016 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by Konstanty Krawczyk, delegate from Plock city, to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] A delay of practical solutions--political and social as well as economic--brings about a worsening of the crisis and an increase in the lack of trust. When it comes to the punishment of the guilty and to the removal from power of coauthors of the crisis, then this is an absolute necessity. The delay in this matter so far, during the period since last August, has already produced negative results in the settlement of basic social problems and contributed to the creation of a basis for political opposition.

It can be stated that the recovery of party credibility depends, to an enormous extent, on the attitude taken towards the guilty. We are facing a political struggle which, in fact, is already in progress. This society is being organized for all kinds of forms of protest, and at the same time, the material difficulties of everyday life are being exploited for this purpose.

Our weakness in this struggle is the shaky and passive stance of party members who still have not regained trust in their leadership. The unity and aggressive character of the party will be recovered by us sooner if it turns out, and we prove it, that the party does not protect the guilty; that it does not protect the offenders. The punishment--political and administrative--of people who are guilty is not too great a price to pay for the moral and material losses which the nation and party suffered.

Our electors instructed us to raise these problems at the congress and to put them to the newly elected party Central Committee and its authorities, so that this matter is no longer delayed or neglected. Our electors went so far as to tell us: If you do not raise this matter there, do not bother to come back. [applause] We were told: Support must not be given to those who were the coauthors of the crisis and who hindered and are hindering the renewal. It is necessary to point out that the attitude of citizens to the observance of law and order is viewed through the prism of the responsibility of so-called prominent personalities who, as was said, stole millions but have not been punished so far, although others are being punished for stealing a mere kilogram. The commission which commonly is referred to as the Grabski commission, or else the commission chaired over by Comrade Grabski, started its work rather late and now is publishing its results. What is at stake is that the nation should learn about the actual responsibility borne by the guilty, and that this should not be done too late.

Among party members of the city of Plock and of the Plock Voivodship the view prevails that if we are to give support to comrades from the old leadership, then this support must be given only to those who--in the memorable August and afterwards--took upon themselves the burden of responsibility for the country, for the renewal, who struggle hard against various adversities. In this respect party members in our voivodship are giving support to the line of renewal represented by Comrades Kania and Jaruzelski. It cannot be permitted [interrupted by applause] it cannot be allowed that the issues of the nation and party are weighed against persons who not only think that they are right, but also who think that they perform the role of providential men. Submitting to the congress the views of party members of the Plock Voivodship on the above mentioned issue, we are of the conviction that these views will be accepted considering our concern and anxiety with regard to the interests of our Polish renewal and of our party.

Resolution Criticizes Solidarity

LD152318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by Janusz Witowski, delegate from Lublin Voivodship to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I wish to speak on a formal issue. I have in my hand a communique in which already, despite the fact that we are holding our session now as the highest party forum--the forum of the leading party, the historic party, the party of the whole nation--our "darling" Solidarity, or at least some of its regions, are beginning to slander us and are beginning to throw mud at us, despite the fact that Solidarity members are also present here as delegates to the congress.

In this communique, Solidarity's Mazowsze region states that we are privileged people for the duration of the congress, and that we have special privileges. This slogan has been published by Telex throughout Poland. This slogan has already caused trouble; this slogan is already producing many comments; this slogan has already caused a situation in which they allowed themselves in some locations to take down our proletarian workers' red flags. I ask you: What gives them such a right?

Because of this I move that a resolution be immediately adopted to protest such activities in our country during the session of the congress. I also move that we publish our resolution in the mass media so that it becomes an immediate counter. Just imagine what will happen after the elections. [prolonged applause]

[Chairperson of the session] Comrades, in this case I shall apply to the Secretariat of the congress to immediately prepare a resolution and to send it to be published throughout the country as a reply to accusations, we can call them dishonest accusations, made by Solidarity.

Torun Delegate

LD161204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0740 GMT 16 Jul 81

[From report on Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress: "extract" of speech by Torun party organization delegate Zbigniew Ciechan, date not given--recorded]

[Text] Poland's road to socialism is the implementation under Polish conditions of the general regularities for building socialism. The specific nature of the building of socialism in Poland is the consequence of Polish traditions and culture. Socialism in Poland is built under conditions defined by the entire history of the Polish nation.

For this reason, the automatic transfer of solutions verified elsewhere onto Polish conditions is a mistake, solutions which do not necessarily correspond to our history and tradition. Among the particularly important, specifically national, conditions for building socialism are matters connected with attitude toward the state and the right of the individual.

Poland has old traditions of government, law and respect for citizens' rights. Personal freedom and dignity of the individual have always been highly valued. The attitude of Poles toward the state requires that the governments should be democratic and law-abiding. Any deviations from these principles give rise to particularly acute opposition.

Rakowski Speech

LD152242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2016 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and delegate from Krakow to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 15 July--recorded]

[Text] Comrades. For many years I have come forward in my capacity as publicist and editor more from a position of a commentator, adviser and critic of the so-called "top". For several months now I have belonged to this "top". I am participating in the government and belong to those people who, by dint of the post they hold, bear particular responsibility for the implementation of the line of accord. Almost every day I ask myself one and the same question: Why has the line of the sixth plenum which we jointly consider to be the only correct one and to give support to which we have gathered at the extraordinary congress-why has this line failed thus far to produce a solution to the crisis? If our policy is correct then why does the crisis continue? This is the main question which the congress should answer because the next thing depends on this answer, namely, what has to be done to change this state of affairs and make our policy more effective.

The demand is being put to us that the PZPR should turn back the course of events. We want this ourselves. But what does this mean in practice?

What it means is that the line of accord and the facts created by this line cannot be reversed. We do not wish to reverse them. One must not reverse them. But sinking further into the crisis must be reversed--we have to reverse this.

I see the greatest threat in the crisis continuing, in it becoming permanent, and in the fact that society and the authorities will become used to crises, that crises will become a permanent way of life and that we will constantly speak about finding a way out of crises whereas in practice we shall not free ourselves from their grip. The threat to the country and national existence might thus have another and not necessarily explosive nature. This threat can occur slowly, gradually, but nevertheless thoroughly.

Perhaps under the protective umbrella of the policy of understanding, among various national celebrations and symbolic gestures satisfying the public, we will become used to the fact that there are no basic products, that work is not the most important thing, that other countries ought to worry about the existence of the Poles, while our speciality will be celebrations and debates. I don't know what would have happened in Poland if, a few years ago, there had been a sudden shortage of milk and detergents, cigarettes and macaroni, vodka and matches, butter and coal, all at the same time, if money had decreased in value with each day, if people had stopped going on vacations, if newspaper had been unobtainable, if subscriptions had not worked, and so forth. I don't know what would have happened, but let us remember that the mere attempt to raise meat prices provided the impulse to strikes and disorders.

Today it emerged that in new conditions, with a new policy, our nation demonstrates far more patience and common sense then anyone could have expected. But we must not overstrain the line of agreement. That patience, in all certainty, is not boundless. It is credit (?which we must pay) [words indistinct] I state that the policy of understanding was and is indispensible, for the alternative would only be a great conflict, an altercation between the authorities and the majority of society, a bloodbath, a national tragedy, after which all our issues would still lie before us, on a far more threatening scale, for this conflict would have ended nothing. It would only have ended us--(?we), the Polish nation, (?we) the Polish state, and we communists. It would end them good and proper and cancel them out. The policy of understanding was thus and remains an historical necessity without any reasonable alternative.

But why, however--I ask the question--has that correct policy not brought an end to the crisis phase already? Among the causes that have led to this fact, one ought, in my opinion give first place to the general lack of preparation in the party to face up to completely new situations which came about as a result of (?the beginning of) protest. We were surprised by its dimensions as well as by the political consequences of the birth of Solidarity.

The party was not prepared, either ideologically or politically, for such a development of events. Thus it is understandable that millions of party members--who, considering the matter practically, had no influence on the policy of their leaders--were crushed to the ground by the attack of a generation of angry men who stood at the head of many Solidarity links, as well as of reactionaries of all kinds, who directed their anger against their own leaders. This anger gave birth to the great wave of bringing to account, and to the demand that matters of responsibility be defined in a clear manner, without obfuscation. The lack of preparation for facing up to a new situation gives only a partial answer to the question I have asked. For the answer to be complete one has to carefully analyze the party policy since August 1980.

The crisis continues because the line of agreement is only a method of carrying out an internal policy. It is very important, but merely a method. Important also are the limits of this policy. It so happens that our August policy has considerable faults and in fact only one good point, one success, one achievement which is the applied method, namely, the line of agreement.

Now everybody says that they support the line of agreement, but not all who say so have always and everywhere supported it in practice. A series of concrete agreements are forming this line. Almost every one of them has been criticized, sometimes even very severely, before the signing and after the fact.

What alternative have the people who criticized these agreements and also who criticized the line of agreement presented? None in essence; oppose them and change nothing. They regarded a reform more threatening than past errors.

We were neither capable of making determined summary steps quickly enough to prevent the slide of the country downhill, as far as the economy is concerned, nor to change in movement the economic model, which would create the basis for a way out of the collapse. Until now we have been unable to initiate, I emphasize the word initiate, daring, profound and wise reforms for the system of governing which would anticipate social demands which [word indistinct] the party leadership.

The causes of this inability varied, of course. If we take the first cause, it is to be found in the conservative forces of the party, not numerous but sometimes occupying strategic positions in the party, in the power apparatus, which [word indistinct] with fear alone, which in a sterile way opposed every change, keeping a grip on their leadership, acting as a brake. They did not permit the party to anticipate events, initiate social [words indistinct] to be the vanguard of changes. Their reaction caused all agreements and reforms to be called concessions and had to take place in defiance of certain party links in such a situation when new forces, often disposed adversely to our system and structure, applied constant pressure with the intention to dismantle socialism.

In this situation the reforming center had neither sufficient support in the power apparatus nor among the people, where in the lead were supporters of confrontation and pressure.

The second cause: not numerous but vociferous forces in the party, negating its Marxist-Leninist character, aiming with catchwords of democracy at dismantling the party as an organized force and at destroying its political identity.

The third cause: radicals in Solidarity, and opposing groups gathering under this aegis, which were creating confrontations and a threat to the system. Radicals of the countryside are dangerous people. I do not need to describe them. I have done so in my speech in Bydgoszcz.

Finally, another cause was the Central Committee itself, and the Politburo, which many times were unable to take in time an effective and common stand. They were marked by half-measures and the lack of determination.

All these factors not only paralyzed the reform, but also caused a permanent state of tension, which caused all the forces of the party to be directed at relieving conflicts [words indistinct]. Policy was replaced by tactics from crisis to crisis.

Among the deeper causes of our weakness one should also mention the fact that during the Gierek period there was lacking in the party an atmosphere making it possible to prepare concepts of reforms, including economic, so that after the turning point there might have existed a ready fund of achievement on which to build a program capable of being implemented and enjoying the support of at least one part of the PZPR membership. Every alternative was regarded as a deviation from accepted norms; and even if such concepts existed they originated frequently outside the party and outside the prosocialist orientation, or else on the borderline between this orientation and the forces opposing socialism. This was because in the days of Gierek the discontent at what existed--especially in the second half of 1970's--united opponents belonging to different ideologies. The elimination from the party of ideas and of thinking people led to a situation whereby we entered a vacuum which, even today, remains unfilled.

Outside our party, and in opposition to it, there are proposals for programs which are not socialist, (?not cohesive), but naive and utopian. Meanwhile, we frequently are capable only of mumbling timidly that it is not right, that this is not the way, that one thing or another is fine but, in general, another course of action should be taken. We have failed in these past months to become a force which, by anticipating events, would sketch out a vision--attractive enough for the majority of the nation--of ensuring for the people a material basis of existence as well as a method of government which would accept the principles of socialism on the one side and the realities of the Polish balance of forces on the other.

We must break out of this vicious circle of impotence. How can this be done? My answer to this question will, undoubtedly be incomplete but I can see the objectives which are of primary and first-rank importance, as well as principles which are inviolable, as follows: All subsequent action, both in the sphere of the economy and in politics, must be set from the viewpoint of the strengthening of the sovereignty and the independence of the country, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the remaining socialist countries. Our well-justified national pride--the pride of a nation which has occupied an important place among the nations of the world for over 1,000 years--as well as the pride of our party which is based on the century-long tradition of the Polish workers' movement, a socialist movement, should be a factor which reinforces our faith in the possibility not only of emergence from the crisis but also of such a shaping of the form of socialism which will earn recognition on the part of the world camp of progress. This is the number one task of Polish communists, both young and old. We must bring to the fore, at this congress, a leadership bold in thinking and in action, credible with regard to the nation and our allies, capable of recovering trust; this is the condition of everything, and without this, without the recovery of trust there is no chance of solving the problems, both economic and any other. We must also consistently be a party open to all political directions and orientations which stand on the grounds of socialism.

At the same time we must preserve not only our own ideological image--because this is understandable--but also our political image. To the opponents of socialism we can offer nothing but a fight, not only a verbal one which is the easiest, but, above all, by taking away from them the initiative, that is, the opportunity of finding their way to the masses and of confusing many honest patriots. We must show more courage in innovation; this must be done by us, the Polish communists.

'Thunderous Response'

NC152022 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (AFP)--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today launched himself in the running for Polish Communist Party chief with a rousing reformist speech that drew a thunderous response from nearly 2,000 delegates at the ninth party congress.

His strong performance came as party first secretary Stanislaw Kania's once-certain re-election was thrown into doubt amid procedural maneuvering and charges that he shared responsibility for the bloody repression of workers' protests in 1970.

Mr Rakowksi was frequently interrupted by applause as he denounced radical members of the Solidarity trade union and those who "seek to dismantle the party" as well as conservatives who oppose all reform and "paralyze" the party machinery.

When he finished he was showered with the warmest ovation given by the congress delegates to any of the procession of speakers since the crucial session opened here yesterday.

"Let's stop being afraid," Mr Rakowski told the gathering, assembled a year after widespread labor unrest gave birth to a movement for economic and social reform that has rocked the country's communist authority.

"Let's stop being afraid of the farmers who want to be masters of the soil. Let's stop being afraid of self-management. Let's stop being afraid of all those who say that without them everything is going to collapse.

"It is when we stop being afraid that we will win ideologically and politically," said Mr Rakowski, 55, known as the resident liberal of the Polish party's Central Committee.

Mr. Rakowski, a former journalist who became vice-premier last February, said that the party must be open to "all political orientations founded on a socialist base" and must "be audacious in the launching of new ideas."

"We must abandon the conception of a united front of all the parties," he said, calling for a new alliance of Catholic and other groups--"an alliance free of all doctrine."

Mr. Rakowski praised Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, but did not mention a word about Mr Kania, the 54-year-old party boss who saw his hopes for an easy and quick re-election yesterday thwarted.

After a day of procedural infighting, the PAP news agency reported today that the 1,964 delegates would elect their new party leader only after selecting a 200-member Central Committee.

15 July Session Ends

LD151852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] At the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress the plenary session has concluded. The chairman of the session announced that plenary discussion will resume on Friday, 17 July at 1500 [1300 GMT]

Today, after a 30-minute interval, the congress will hear the report of the Electoral Commission at a closed session. It will discuss candidacies as well as draw up election lists. This part of the session will be chaired by Antoni Wroble, first secretary of the factory PZPR committee at the [word indistinct] refinery and petrochemical works in Plock.

Warsaw Report of Session

LD151848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] After another intermission in the congress debates the chairman of the debates, (Jadwiga Szczepaniak), said that the report of the Electoral Commission, candidates' discussion and establishing the electoral lists will take place today at 2000 [1800 GMT] today in a closed session. Then the discussion was continued. The first to take the floor was (Antoni Kwiatkowski), director of an institute at the Higher Engineering School in Koszalin.

More leaders of the foreign delegations to the debates of the ninth congress of the PZPR took the floor.

Gierek, Others Expelled

LD152340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[15 July interview with PZPR Congress spokesman Wieslaw Bek by Warsaw radio correspondents (Waldemar Rudniki) and (Marek Barecki)--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Editor Wieslaw Bek, press spokesman of the congress: A few moments ago the latest closed part of the deliberations ended. What was it about and what sort of discussion took place?

[Answer] The third closed session of the congress examined the third point, in other words the conclusions stemming from the activities of Tadeusz Grabski's commission. As is well known, it was the task of this commission to determine the level of responsibility of members of the former leadership for the situation which was created in the country. Numerous delegates referred to the statements presented in the report of this commission. There was a lively exchange of views, after which the congress adopted a resolution to expel from the party Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Tadeusz Pyka.

[Question] And what about Comrade Grudzien? The delegates who were coming outside here for a cigarette said that the congress does not want to accept the fact that Zdzislaw Grudzien has resigned, but that the congress wishes to remove him from the party.

[Answer] I was speaking about the first resolution listing the names of those comrades on whom the congress has adopted decisions. But I have still not mentioned the fact that on the motion of delegates the congress also confirmed a resolution of the voivodship conference to expel Zdzislaw Grudzien from the party.

[Question] Is this all you can tell radio listeners on the subject of this part of the congress deliberations?

[Answer] Yes, for the time being, I think so.

[Question] One more question: Were there voices among the delegates testifying to the fact that the congress did not after all manage to avert the process of the "settling of accounts" nature [word indistinct]?

[Answer] No, it was obvious that the congress would return to the matter of the former party leadership. After all, this was the intention of the 10th plenum when it appointed Tadeusz Grabski's commission. Tomorrow morning a closed session of the congress will also take place.

[Question] [Word indistinct] deliberations in commissions have been put off?

[Answer] I think that not by much, perhaps by an hour or an hour and a half.

AFP on Expulsion

NC160650 Paris AFP in English 0640 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 16 Jul (AFP)--The Polish Communist Party special congress Wednesday night expelled former First Secretary Edward Gierek and six of his close associates from the party.

The expulsion resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the approximately 2,000 delegates attending the party's ninth congress here.

The former leaders were dismissed from office at a party plenary session last September 5 and later expelled from the Central Committee.

All seven now could face legal action, particularly Mr Gierek concerning his residence in a house in Katowice, southern Poland.

The sources said in investigation of the seven expelled men's responsibility for the current Polish crisis was to continue. Until now this was conducted by a committee headed by Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member Tadeusz Grabski. But the task was now to be given to a newly-elected committee because Mr Grabski was seen as not being decisive enough.

PZPR CONGRESS ACTIVITY FOR 16 JULY OUTLINED

LD160148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Deliberations of the Ninth PZPR Congress will continue today. A closed door session will resume at 0830 [0630 GMT]. The session will be attended exclusively by delegates. The agenda for this session includes a report by the Electoral Commission.

Next the debates by 16 congress groups will begin. Problems to be discussed by this forum include practically all fundamental issues of the party's work and are connected with the most important political, social and economic problems of the country and the strengthening of internal party democracy. Individual groups will discuss problems of party unity, its leading role, the PZPR statute; problems of socialist democracy, economic policy, problems preoccupying the young generation, and the role of mass media in the context of ideological, educational and propaganda tasks of the party. One group will discuss international policy issues and another one a rational utilization of raw material resources. Other groups will deal with such important issues as market production, development of the countryside, agriculture and food economy, social policy, education and national culture as well as science and technology. Participants in one of these groups will discuss relations between the party and the trade union movement in our country.

It is anticipated that the dicussion in these groups will continue through the late evening hours. The discussions will continue again on Friday morning.

Resumption of Closed Session

LD160934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Today, the third day of the congress, the closed session was resumed at 0830 with only the delegates present. The agenda consists of a report by the Electoral Commission. This part of the debate is chaired by the delegate from the Szczecin Voivodship, Zenon Fyda, first secretary of the PZPR works committee in the Szczecin Warski Shipyard. The delegates heard a report from the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Bydgoszcz.

In line with earlier adopted decisions the Electoral Commission has submitted 200 candidates as candidate members of the Central Committee: 70 for the Central Auditing Commission and 90 for other positions. Among the candidates are representatives of all vocational milieus, generations and voivodships.

Compared with the previous composition of the supreme party authorities, among the proposed candidacies the number of workers and farmers has been increased. The Electoral Commission, its chairman said, warmly recommends the candidates, being convinced that they guarantee the correct functioning of the party and the continuation of the line of socialist renewal.

After the completion of this session the congress agenda provides for the beginning of work in 16 problem groups which will hold discussions in various parts of the capital.

Electoral Commission Details

LD161212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] As reported earlier, a few minutes ago the closed penary session which resumed at 0830 with only delegates present, has ended. A lunch break has now been called.

Here is the most important general data on the candidates for the central authorities of the PZPR, submitted in the Electoral Commission report during the morning's plenary debates.

There are 618 names on the electoral lists, almost one in every three delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress. These authorities, we recall, are to number a total of 430 members. Among the candidates are 159 workers, more than 20 percent. In the previous composition of the Central Committee, of the Central Auditing Commission and of the Central Party Control Commission [word indistinct] about 20 percent workers. Almost 8 percent of the candidates are farmers. In the previous term only eight farmers held office in the central authorities. In the branch division the largest group, 289 people, are industrial and construction industry employees. The candidates are members of all the trade unions operating in the country. About 75 percent belong to the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the remainder to Solidarity and the Autonomous Trade Unions. Ninety-five percent of the total number of candidates hold elected party posts, 46 of them are secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees and 72 are members of the outgoing party authorities. Almost 70 percent of the candidates are between 35 and 50 years old.

'Returning Commission' Elected

LD161330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] On the third day of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the closed debate has been in progress since 0830, with participation by delegates only. At that session there was discussion of the proposed candidates for the central party authorities. At the end of that part of the deliberations, the proposed compositions of the PZPR Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission were accepted.

The delegates next elected a 130-strong Returning Commission. Its task is to count secret ballot votes for the central party authorities. The Returning Commission consists of delegates, representatives of all voivodship delegates' teams. In line with the accepted precepts, questions concerning their activities have been addressed to the candidates for posts in the future party authorities. This part of the debate ended after 1300. It will be resumed this evening. It is expected that in its course elections for the central PZPR authorities will be carried out.

Problem Teams Begin Work

LD161320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] At 1500, problem teams of the ninth congress began work. There are 16 of them. This forum will deal with practically all fundamental directions of party activities and the subject of discussions will be connected with the most important political, social and economic issues of the country, with the strengthening of intraparty democracy.

15 JULY PZPR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED

LD160858 Warsaw PAP in English 0624 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress resumed debates at 8:30 A.M. today. The early closed session resulted in adopting principles of electing members of the supreme party authorities. It was agreed, among other things, to hold a secret ballot. The first secretary will be elected by the congress directly from among the candidates put forth by the freshly-elected Central Committee.

The plenary debate on the Central Committee's report was continued during the subsequent open session.

Dominant in the debate were such subjects as the party's leading role in the state and nation, the economic crisis and ways to improve the situation, the principles of party functioning, personal responsibility for the political and social crisis.

The speakers--especially working-class delegates--stressed the 9th congress's importance and said it should "stimulate action", "work out a programme to strengthen the party and guarantee its return to Leninist norms of party life, adopt a programme of economic stabilization making it possible to come out of the crisis".

Also stressed was the importance of rebuilding the party's unity and its consolidation. The party's leading role cannot be fulfilled only by means of personnel policy. The party must look for strength in basic party bodies, plant crews and trade unions, self-governments. Party unity cannot be built--as it was before--on falsely-understood loyalty to the leadership, but according to a programme worked out at all party levels. The Political Bureau should include working class members, it was suggested.

The economic reform should be consulted with the society but its implementation must not be put off. It is being put off, and the result is a weakening economy. According to Economics Professor Jozef Kaleta the delay in introducing the reform is the work of its opponents, recruited from among employees of the Central Economic Administration. This body--responsible for the present troubles--is in fierce defence of its positions.

Another voice in the debate said the reform should be a permament safeguard against the national economy's "bad and blameful functioning", which, he said, "was the frequent cause of Poland's post-war national dramas".

Some speakers expressed anxiety over the recent strikes and pressure, as well as "attempts to disorganize enterprise administration under the cloak of enterprise crews' radical self-government concepts".

According to General Josef Baryla, the head of the Polish Armed Forces' Main Political Board, this is an orchestrated campaign and the emergence of this pressure just before the congress is no coincidence. He expressed support for the programme outlined in Stanislaw Kania's report and said that "no-one can count on our leniency if he stirs up others against our system, the party, our alliances--especially with the Soviet Union".

Jan Labecki, a delegate from the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, demanded the establishment of a commission to investigage the causes of the tragedy in December 1970 on the Polish seacoast. "No wonder history is repeating itself, together with errors, if our working-class experience from before the war, from Poznan in 1956, the seacoast in 1970 and Radom in 1976 is erased from the pages of our history", he said. Another delegate said that "the people responsible for the present crisis should be brought to account immediately, in keeping with the wish of the population and party members". He also supported the initiative to set up a state tribunal.

All the speakers agreed that bringing these people to account is necessary, but that this cannot overshadow current tasks and the future programme.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Analysis

LD152034 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--The first day of the [PZPR] congress has brought the first answers to basic questions writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY observer M. Ksiezarczyk. The fears expressed before the congress opened proved to be groundless.

The voices demanding severe personal sanctions and the bringing to account of those who made possible and deepened the distortion of socialism in Poland, were not at all dominant at the congress rostrum. For it is not personal responsibility which is now the most important thing; simply pointing out the guilty will not bring us out of the crisis. The fact that the delegates realize this gives rise to great hopes for the businesslike course of further congress discussions, and for constructive decisions. It must, however, be remembered that a big role was played by the adoption, on the first day of the congress, of the proposal to discuss Grabski's report before the elections. And so the problem of determining responsibility was, as it were, put off.

The first speeches by delegates indicate an approach to the problems troubling the party and country which differs from that at the voivodship conferences. People are talking about why and how things came to the present economic and political crisis. Not just about the past now, but also about how things ought to be and how to achieve it, about the program--not exclusively about the fact that it is needed, but also about what it should be like.

CONGRESS DELEGATIONS TOUR AREA, TALK TO OFFICIALS

CPCZ Delegation Arrives

AU151245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 81 p 1

[CTK report: "CPCZ Delegation in Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Jul (CTK)--A CPCZ delegation, led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's Prague city committee, which will attend the negotiations of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, arrived this Monday by air in Warsaw at the PZPR Central Committee's invitation.

The delegation also includes Miroslav Mamula, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the North Moravian Communist Party Committee.

At Warsaw airport the delegation was welcomed by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary,

At Prague Airport the delegation was seen off by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and other leading workers of the CPCZ Central Committee. Kazimierz Szewczyk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish Republic in the CSSR, was also present.

Delegations Tour Enterprises

LD161000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The delegations of communist and workers' parties from the fraternal socialist countries, who are guests at the ninth extraordinary congress, are meeting today with the workforces of some Warsaw enterprises.

These meetings are undoubtedly a direct occasion again to emphasize the internationalist ties linking the working people from the countries of the socialist community.

Cuba's Rodriguez Meets Czyrek

FL151800 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By special correspondent in Warsaw (Loly Estevez)]

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, head of the Cuban delegation invited to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, maintained today an exchange of impressions with Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek. The member of the PCC Politburo and the Polish foreign affairs minister held a dialogue regarding topics of bilateral interest.

BYDGOSZCZ STUDIUM MONITORS CONGRESS PROGRESS

LD151930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] At the moment the ninth congress started, a studium for consultation and information was set up in Bydgoszcz. It has been open ever since, in order to serve the needs of the city's 35,000 strong party organization. The studium is maintaining a permanent contact with the delegates from the Bydgoszcz Voivodship and receives current and detailed information from them about the progress of the congress. These reports, recorded on a tape, are then forwarded to radio centers at 200 of the largest enterprises in Bydgoszcz. The studium also collects questions and comments from members of the party in order to pass them on to delegates for use during the debate at the congress.

WARSAW REPORTS LOCAL PARTY FORUMS' ACTIVITIES

LD151712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] According to PAP, a Torun party forum "Iskra" has been created in connection with the Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It has been formed by the historic commission of youth organizations in Torun. The forum notes in a communique that it intends to act within the framework of the PZPR statute and on the basis of the existing party structure. The forum appeals to all who have the socialist fatherland at heart to defend the fatherland and contribute to the creation of a socialist program of renewal.

On the eve of the congress the Gorzow forum of communists initiated its activity. The forum is comprised of party members from more than a dozen factories in the region. The forum has given itself the task of guarding the authentic Marxist-Leninst science and of creating an additional platform for the exchange of opinions and for honest discussion, among other things.

The implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is the main purpose of the activity of the forum of communists at Zielona Gora, which was created simultaneously with the opening of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

LECH WALESA CALLS FOR HALT TO PROTEST ACTIONS

LD152152 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (PAP)--Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today called on all regional Solidarity authorities not to stage any protest actions.

He issued a statement to this effect during the Solidarity delegates' general assembly of the Gdansk region.

Walesa announced that a meeting of all sections which on behalf of Solidarity negotiated and signed agreements with governmental and ministerial commissions will be held soon.

The meeting will be organized, on behalf of the National Consultative Commission, by the dockers' section in Gdansk.

Said Walesa in conclusion: "We must tidy up all the concluded agreements so [words indistinct] not be chaotic and off-hand.

Walesa News Conference

LD152240 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts of news conference given by Lech Walesa following his election as chairman of the Solidarity regional board in Gdansk--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Why did you need to take part in the elections to the regional authorities? What did you want to achieve through this?

[Answer] Ladies and gentlemen: We have always said that we do not wish to have a new Central Council of Trade Unions [umbrella organization for old unions] and that we want people who have backing, who know what's what and so on. Nothing can be achieved. I would not achieve anything in the National Consultative Commission if I did not have my roots in Gdansk. At the same time, I know that the union's headquarters is to be here. In other words, there is no problem in going from one room to another. At the same time, if I understand [word indistinct] plenum and Preisium of Gdansk, then things will be so much easier for me that we shall pull this carriage (?as a joint) family. It will also be a (?benefit) because I shall have direct reports from the National Consultative Commission about the town of Gdansk. Of course, today, as I join the National Consultative Commission, I must abandon the shipyard and abandon my section. But I have always used the following tactics: When I wanted to first [word indistinct] the shipyard, then I had to have a section; in order to count in the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], I had to have the shipyard; in order to count in the National Consultative Commission, I have to have the MKZ. At the same time I later move out of the smaller ones which are too small to accommodate these wishes and demands. [sentence as heard] In other words, the MKZ [word indistinct] is necessary to set an example, and it must be exemplary. It must be, because this is the requirement of society and of the whole country. It will be exemplary but it will be exemplary not as has been the case so far [word indistinct] in achieving agreements in talk and (?teaching) and so on. Now it will have achievements, but in implementation. What I am striving for is that it should start to implement what has been signed, and this is [words indistinct].

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most urgent thing for the union today?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] That it should organize a meeting between these (?640) people with demands. And there we shall tidy up these matters. As regards further matters, we shall decide at that forum [word indistinct] how we shall tackle and implement them in order that (?ports), airlines and (?shops) should not (?come to a standstill) because (?we shall fall apart). [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY CONTINUE GDYNIA TALKS

LD152004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1509 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Another round of talks began in Gdynia this afternoon between the government commission and the National Coordinating Commission of maritime port workers section on the dockworkers' charter. The commission is chaired on behalf of the government by Minister Stanislaw Bejger, director of the Office for Maritime Economy, and on behalf of the National Coordinating Commission by three people: Henryk Tarasiewicz, chairman of the port Solidarity, from Gdynia; Marian Swiatkowski from Szczecin; and Leszek Switek from Gdansk.

GDANSK DOCK CHARTER TALKS FAIL; STRIKE MEETING SET

LD161120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Gdansk]

[Text] For the third time this month talks on the dockworkers' charter have been resumed. The talks continued until late last night. Most controversy was aroused by problems concerning the right to avail oneself of treatment in sanatoria or preventive-therapeutical holidays.

Yesterday's deliberations between the government commission, headed by Maritime Economy Minister Stanislaw Bejger, and the union side represented by dockworkers from all coastal ports, headed by Chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Works Committee in the port of Gdynia Henryk Tarasiewicz, have not yielded unequivocal results.

Let us recall that the talks were focused on five points of the dockworkers' charter, that is; the supplement for long service the supplement on attachments; jubilee prizes; treatment in sanatoria and preventive holidays; and pension lump sum payments.

In a statement made 1 hour ago, dockworkers Chairman Henryk Tarasiewicz said that further talks will not be resumed.

The Solidarity National Consultative Committee docks branch is to meet at 1200 to fix a strike date. Despite yesterday's statement by Lech Walesa directed to all factory founding committees urging that no protest action be taken, the first general meeting of the Gdansk region Solidarity decided to support the dockworkers protest action.

MAIN OFFICE OF STATISTICS VIEWS ECONOMY

LD151934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The Main Office of Statistics published a report today about the economic situation in the country as of June this year.

We are producing less. As compared to June of last year the value of output sold was lower by more than Z48 billion, that is by almost 17 percent. The causes are similar to those which applied in previous months: A shortage of imported and domestic raw and finished materials and power problems connected both with a shortage of fuels and with the poor condition of power stations. Coal extraction was 23 percent lower than in June last year. Electricity generation fell by 6.2 percent.

In analyzing the whole of the first half of the year compared to the same period last year one can say that there has been a considerable drop in the production of the majority of the more important industrial commodities. We have 23 percent fewer cars, 12.4 percent fewer agricultural tractors, there has been a drop in the output of chemical fibers, tires, cement, lumber and cardboard. There are 16 percent fewer refrigerators and more than 13 percent fewer television sets. There is less cloth and footwear. As regards foodstuffs, we had 21.7 percent less meat and 23.7 percent less butter. More than 18 percent fewer fish were caught.

Compared to the first half of last year, 30.3 percent fewer dwellings were handed over for occupancy. The procurement of cattle for slaughter was more than 18 percent less, that of milk more than 15 percent less and that of eggs more than 2.5 percent less. The fulfillment of contracts for the supply of pigs for meat and fat and of cattle for slaughter is not too good, and the prospects for supplies to procurement points in July, August and September are not too good either.

As regards supplies to the market of dairy products, these improved to some extent this June compared to last June. Supplies of milk, maturing and cottage cheese and cream were graver. Nevertheless, there are major shortages of dairy products in the larger towns.

The total value of the goods supplied to the home market in the first half of the year increased compared to the same period last year by barely 0.5 percent. Meanwhile, the disposable income of the population--that is the overall monetary income minus taxes and charges--increased by almost 23 percent.

The Main Office of Statistics also reported how average earnings are shaping in the socialized economy. In June these earnings came to Z7,225. Thus, compared to last June we earn almost 30 percent more.

DRAFT STATE ENTERPRISE BILL PUBLISHED 1 JULY

AU101730 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 1 Jul 81 p 4

["Draft State Enterprise Law"]

[Text] In order to fulfill the constitutional principle of Article 13 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, in keeping with which state enterprises fulfill in a planned manner economic and social tasks while rationally managing the national property entrusted to them, and in order to create the conditions that are necessary to implement the economic reform tenets that meet the country's needs and conditions, it has been decided as follows:

Chapter 1--General Regulations

Article 1.

1. A state enterprise is the basic organizational unit of the national economy, established to achieve economically effective results by producing goods or by supplying services to meet social needs.

2. As an independent economic organization with a legal status, a state enterprise possesses a workforce and the part of the national wealth assigned to it.

Article 2.

1. Managing the part of the national wealth assigned to it, a state enterprise independently pursues economic activities in keeping with the aims of the national socio-economic plan.

2. Public utility enterprises represent a special kind of organization.

Article 3.

A state enterprise creates conditions favorable to developing socialist labor relations.

Article 4.

1. Enterprise bodies make independent decisions or organize activities in all spheres of the enterprise on the basis of legal regulations, in order to implement the enterprise's tasks.

2. State administration bodies can make decisions concerning a state enterprise's activities only in the cases provided for by legal enactments.

3. The principles and extent of the workforce's participation in managing a state enterprise are defined by the law of the workforce's self-government powers in an enterprise.

Chapter 2--Establishing State Enterprises

Article 5.

1. State enterprises are established to conduct economic activities in production, trade and services, and the activities of public utility enterprises.

2. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the details of the activity of public utility enterprises and the extent of and procedures for establishing them.

It will also define the conditions and methods of these enterprises' activities.

Article 6.

1. A state enterprise is established by decree by the following bodies:

1) The supreme or central body of state administration;

2) The local body of state administration on the basis of the resolution passed by the appropriate People's Council.

2. The decree on establishing an enterprise can also define the principles of and conditions for establishing plants, annexes, shops and other internal organizational units of an enterprise, which draws up balance sheets.

Article 7.

1. The body that has established a state enterprise and that is called the founding body supervises its enterprise in keeping with the appropriate legal enactments.

2. Special regulations may entrust such supervision to another body than the one referred to in Rule 1.

Article 8.

1. The establishment of a state enterprise is preceded by preparatory proceedings that are to examine and appraise the need for such an enterprise and the conditions for it.

2. For this reason the founding body intending to establish a state enterprise appoints a preparatory team which makes the necessary decisions and submits its views on establishing an enterprise.

3. The preparatory team includes representatives of the Ministry of Finance, a bank, a People's Council and a local state administration body at the voivodship level, the appropriate minister, the trade unions concerned, and the appropriate scientific, social and professional and scientific-technical association.

4. The founding body can also appoint other persons than those referred to in Rule 3 to the preparatory team.

Chapter 3--Joint Enterprises

Article 9.

1. Local bodies of state administration can establish joint state enterprises on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the interested people's councils.

2. The decree on establishing a joint state enterprise is drawn up by the body that conducts the functions of the founding body. It also supervises such a joint enterprise.

3. The Council of Ministers defines by decree the conditions and procedures of establishing the enterprises referred to in Rule 1.

Article 10.

1. State enterprises can jointly establish a state enterprise by concluding an accord.

2. The resolutions adopted by the councils of the workforces of the enterprises that conclude an accord are a condition for concluding an accord on establishing a joint state enterprise.

3. The regulations of Article 6, Rules 2 and 3 are appropriately applied to the accord on establishing a joint enterprise.

4. The Council of Ministers will define, by way of a decree, the conditions and procedure for establishing the enterprises referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 11.

1. A state enterprise can create, by way of an agreement, a joint enterprise with a cooperative organization.

2. A condition for the concluding of an agreement by a state enterprise with a cooperative organization on creating a joint enterprise is a resolution of the council of the workforce of the enterprise.

3. The Council of Ministers will define, by way of a decree, the conditions for establishing and also the conducting of the activity of the joint state-cooperative enterprise.

Article 12.

1. The state enterprise can establish a joint enterprise with a foreign subject.

2. A separate decree will define the conditions for creating as well as the principles for the functioning of a joint enterprise with a foreign subject.

Chapter 4--The Statutes of an Enterprise

Article 13.

1. The statutes of an enterprise determine its organizational structure and other issues to the extent stipulated by this law.

2. Draft statutes are worked out by the enterprise manager and approved by the council of the workforce.

Article 14.

1. The body that supervises an enterprise suspends the statutes if they are inconsistent with legal enactments. The decision on suspending the statutes and the legal and factual justification for it are relayed to the enterprise manager and to the council of the enterprise workforce within 7 days of verifying the circumstances that justify the suspension.

2. The enterprise manager or the workforce's council have the right within 14 days of lodging the decision to appeal against it to the regional arbitration commission, which will give a verdict within no more than 30 days.

3. The founding bodies fulfill the duties referred to in Rule 1 with regard to joint enterprises.

Chapter 5--Registration of State Enterprises

Article 15.

1. A state enterprise has to be registered in the state enterprise register.

2. A regional arbitration commission is the registration body, unless a special regulation states otherwise.

Article 16.

1. A state enterprise achieves a legal status as soon as it is registered.

2. The Council of Ministers will determine by decree how the state enterprise register should be administered and will stipulate the procedures for making entries, amendments and delegation in the register.

Chapter 6--Merging, Dividing and Liquidating Enterprises

Article 17.

1. The founding body orders on its own initiative or on the motion of the enterprise workforce a merger, division or liquidation of the state enterprise established in keeping with the provisions of Article 6.

2. The sides that have concluded an accord make a decision on merging, dividing or liquidating the enterprise established by such an accord.

3. The Council of Ministers will determine by decree the conditions and procedure for merging, dividing and liquidating state enterprises.

Article 18.

1. The proposal to merge, divide or liquidate an enterprise is submitted for evaluation to the enterprise workforce and to the trade or unions active in the enterprise.

2. Such an evaluation may contain proposals to extricate the enterprise from its difficult economic situation.

Article 19.

1. The decision to merge, divide or liquidate an enterprise is preceded by preparatory proceedings.

The founding body appoints a preparatory team to conduct preparatory proceedings. The team's task is to examine the reasons, purpose, need and conditions for the intended organizational changes and to present its opinion.

3. [As published] Article 8, Rules 2 and 3 define the composition of the preparatory team.

Article 20.

1. On its own initiative or on the motion of the enterprise workforce or of the bank financing the enterprise, the founding body initiates proceedings leading to the cessation of the operations of a state enterprise in the case when the national economy has no use for its activity or when this activity lacks the necessary economic effectiveness.

2. Having carried through the proceedings referred to in Rule 1, the founding body may make a decision on halting the enterprise's activity or on changing the range of this activity.

3. An enterprise also ceases to operate in case of its merger, division or liquidation.

Article 21.

1. A state enterprise may be declared insolvent.

2. The regulations of a separate law will define the principles and modus of the insolvency procedure.

Chapter 7--Organization of State Enterprises

Article 22.

1. Depending on their kind and the range of their activities, state enterprises are established as one-plant or multiplant enterprises.

2. The range of the rights and duties of plants in a multiplant enterprise should be consistent with the nature of their activities and with conditions and needs.

Article 23.

The enterprise statutes determine the establishment of plants and other organizational units of a state enterprise, the system of internal control, the legal relations between the organizational units included in an enterprise, and the principles of conduct in the legal relations with other organizational units.

Article 24.

1. The organizational regulations of a state enterprise detail the range of activities and the division of functions and responsibilities of the persons holding leading posts and discharging other organizational duties in the enterprise.

2. The manager draws up the enterprise's organizational regulations, having consulted the workforce's council.

Chapter 8--State Enterprise Manager

Article 25.

1. The state enterprise manager manages the enterprise and represents it externally.

2. Acting in keeping with legal enactments, the state enterprise manager makes independent decisions concerning the affairs of his enterprise and is responsible for them.

3. Participation of the workforce's self-government groups in managing a state enterprise is defined by the law on the state enterprise workforce's self-government group.

Article 26.

1. The founding body appoints and dismisses the enterprise manager with the agreement of the workforce's council, which gives its opinion on the candidate [for manager] presented to it not later than within 2 weeks.

2. The decree establishing an enterprise may stipulate that the workforce's council appoints and dismisses the enterprise manager. The founding body must confirm an appointment or dismissal of the manager.

3. The manager may be appointed for 5 years or for an unspecified period of time.

Article 27.

The enterprise manager appoints and dismisses the deputy manager with the agreement of the workforce.

Article 28.

1. The workforce's council may submit to the founding body a reasoned proposal that the enterprise manager appointed by that body should be dismissed.

2. The workforce's council may submit to the enterprise manager a reasoned proposal that the deputy manager should be dismissed.

3. The body that has received the proposal from the workforce's council on the matters referred to in Rule 1 or Rule 2, is obliged at once to institute explanatory proceedings and to make a decision on the basis of such proceedings.

Article 29.

The Council of Ministers will define by decree the detailed procedure in the matters referred to in Articles 26 to 28. The Council of Ministers may specify in its decree the cases in which the candidates for the post of manager or deputy manager will be produced by competition or will be proposed by the workforce's council.

Chapter 9--Collegial Bodies of Enterprise

Article 30.

1. The decree on establishing an enterprise or the statutes may provide for the establishment of the enterprise college as a consultative and advisory body.

2. The enterprise college consists of the enterprise manager and his deputy or deputies, the chief bookkeeper, the legal councillor, a representative of the workforce and of the trade union or unions, and of other persons specified in the statutes.

3. The college elects a chairman from among its members.

Article 31.

1. The decree on establishing an enterprise or the statutes may provide for establishing a technical-economic council as an advisory and consultative body.

2. Members of the technical-economic council are appointed by the enterprise manager from among representatives of science and practice in the fields connected with the functioning of the enterprise, representatives of scientific-technical and social-professional associations, persons representing the chief suppliers and recipients of the enterprise's products and services, and representatives of consumer organizations.

3. The council elects its chairman from among its members.

Article 32.

1. The decree on establishing an enterprise or the statutes may provide for the appointment by the enterprise manager of a commission to settle property disputes among the organizational units included in the enterprise.

2. The commission is chaired by the legal councillor appointed by the enterprise manager.

3. The enterprise statutes define the range and methods of the commission's activities.

4. The commission's verdict is final if the statutes do not provide otherwise.

Chapter 10--An Enterprise's Property

Article 33.

1. When establishing an enterprise by decree, the founding body and the sides concluding an accord on establishing a state enterprise furnish it with the necessary resources to conduct operations as defined by the legal enactment concerning its establishment.

2. An enterprise manages the property that has been assigned to it and that it has acquired and which is a part of the national wealth. It safeguards that property and operates in keeping with the requirements of economic effectiveness.

3. A state enterprise avails itself of all the powers concerning the assigned and acquired property and flowing from the law on state socialist ownership, the exception being the powers reserved for the state bodies in keeping with legal regulations.

Article 34.

A state enterprise participates in transactions on its own behalf and in its own name.

Article 35.

1. The fixed assets constituting a part of the national wealth assigned to an enterprise, as well as the property acquired by it, cannot be transferred to the persons who are not part of the socialized economy. Nor can limited material rights be instituted regarding such assets and property in favor of such persons.

2. Legal acts in conflict with paragraph 1 are invalid.

3. The Council of Ministers will define by decree the cases and conditions in which it is possible to transfer and charge fixed assets to the persons who are not part of the socialized economy.

Article 36.

1. The founding body cannot deprive a state enterprise of the component parts of the property assigned to the enterprise or acquired by it.

2. In the case of a legal reorganization of an enterprise, the founding body may detach a part of its property and transfer it to another state organizational unit.

3. Should glaringly bad management of property be ascertained, the founding body appeals to the enterprise in question to properly use that property or orders it to sell it for money to another state organizational unit.

Article 37.

1. A state enterprise is responsible for its obligations.

2. A state enterprise is not responsible for the obligation of the state treasury or of any other corporate bodies.

3. The state treasury is not responsible for the obligation of a state enterprise.

Chapter 11--An Enterprise Representation

Article 38.

1. The following are entitled to carry out legal activities on behalf of a state enterprise: the manager, the deputy managers and the plenipotentiaries of the enterprise within the limits of their powers.

2. Special legal enactments or the delegated powers may stipulate that regarding matters covered by them the cooperation of two or more persons is necessary.

3. If the legal activities carried out by the persons defined in paragraph 1 involve legal arrangements worth over Z500,000 or if such activities may result in the obligations to be honored by the enterprise of over Z500,000, the coordination of at least two persons is required for a decision to take effect.

Article 39.

1. The enterprise manager appoints and dismisses the plenipotentiaries in question.

2. The powers of the plenipotentiaries must be in writing, otherwise they are not valid.

3. The grant and revocation of plenipotentiary powers must be registered in the state enterprise register. This does not apply to the powers granted to carry out individual activities or to appoint court plenipotentiaries.

Chapter 12--Operations of an Enterprise

Article 40.

1. A state enterprise operates on the basis of its own plan in keeping with the aims of the national socioeconomic plan.

2. An enterprise's draft plan is drawn up by the enterprise manger, who consults the workforce's council. The plan is approved by the workforce's council.

3. The work to draw up and approve the enterprise plan should take into account the demand for the production and services supplied by the enterprise and demanded by signed contracts and lodged orders. It should also take into account opportunities to buy raw and other materials and the enterprise's production capacity.

4. The work to draw up and approve the enterprise's plan should also take into account the opportunities and conditions of the enterprise's operations, the interests of the workforce, and the requirements resulting from the principles of the enterprise's functioning as defined in Article 1.

Article 41.

The enterprise acts on the principles of a rational economy, self-financing, equivalent performances and economic calculation.

Article 42.

1. Enterprise activity is subject to control by state control organs, including finance control organs.

2. The enterprise books are subject to review by state control organs.

3. The enterprise balance is deposited by the director in the registry of state enterprises.

Article 43.

1. The state enterprise may act in a sphere provided for in the legal act on the formation of the enterprise.

2. If the new activity requires desisting from or restricting the activity provided for in the legal act on the formation of the enterprise, previous consent is needed on the part of the founding organ.

3. The new activity is to be published in the registry of state enterprises.

Article 44.

1. The enterprise director is obligated to notify the enterprise collective council, the financing bank and the founding organ by a writ that the enterprise is being run at an economic loss.

2. In the case specified in paragraph 1, the founding organ, at the motion of the collective council or on its own initiative, will set up a commission to examine and assess the economic state of the enterprise and to present proposals.

3. Having examined the proposals presented by the commission, the founding organ takes the steps and decisions necessary.

Article 45.

1. Individual acts specify principles binding the enterprise in:

1) planning and statistical accountability,

2) financing and taxes,

3) the creation and utilization of funds,

4) employment and wages,

5) setting prices, and

6) commodity turnover.

2. The rights and obligations of the enterprise also stem from the regulations of acts other than those specified in paragraph 1.

Chapter 13--Supervision Over the State Enterprise

Article 46.

1. While supervising the state enterprise, the founding organ controls and assesses the activity of the enterprise and the director's work.

2. If the founding organ finds that the director's decision goes against the law, it suspends its execution and obligates the director to change or to reverse the decision.

Article 47.

1. The founding organ has the right to obligate the enterprise to add to the enterprise plan a target, or to fix for the enterprise an above-plan target, if that is necessary for the needs of the country's defense, in case of a natural calamity, or in order to carry out international obligations.

2. In the case specified in paragraph 1, the founding organ provides the enterprise with the means needed by the enterprise to cope with the imposed task.

3. The task is to be accomplished on the basis of an agreement concluded by the enterprise with the organizational unit specified in the act of imposing the task. Controversies arising in connection with the agreement are to be settled by state economic arbitration.

Article 48.

1. The organ supervising the state enterprise has the right to suspend the enterprise director from his functions if the further performance of those functions by him seriously endangers public interests or if it creates the danger of breaking legality. The supervising organ notifies the collective council about the decision adopted.

2. If the enterprise director is suspended from his functions, the supervising organ appoints an acting enterprise manager for a period not to exceed 6 months.

3. The collective council and the enterprise director may oppose the decision specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, and that demurral is to be examined in the way provided for in Article 50.

Article 49.

The founding organ has the right of authoritative intervention in the affairs of the enterprise only in cases clearly provided for in legal regulations.

Article 50.

1. The enterprise director and the collective council possess the right to oppose the decisions assumed by the organ supervising the enterprise with regard to it.

2. The demurral, along with its substantiation, is to be filed within 7 days from the date of conveying the decision to the organ that issued it. The demurral suspends the decision from execution.

3. If the body to which the demurral was addressed seconds the decision, the enterprise director and the collective council have the right to bring an action against it within 7 days to state economic arbitration. The state economic arbitration examines the case and adopts a ruling within 14 days.

Article 51.

1. If a loss was incurred in carrying out the decision by the supervising organ, the enterprise may bring an action to the state economic arbitration and demand compensation.

2. The state economic arbitration examining the case may find the decision to go against the law and not to bind the state enterprise, and if the enterprise incurred losses, it may rule compensations and fix their amount. Compensations are to be paid from the state budget.

3. Compensations are to be claimed by the enterprise director or the enterprise collective council.

Chapter 14--Grouping State Enterprises

Article 52.

1. State enterprises may form groups for economically substantiated purposes.

2. Enterprises may form a federation or a group around an existing state enterprise.

Article 53.

1. The formation of a federation or of a group of state enterprises takes place on the basis of an agreement concluded with the consent of the collectives and is subject to an approval by the founding organs. The founding organ will refuse to approve the agreement if it does not conform with the law.

2. If it is socially and economically necessary, the Council of Ministers may obligate certain enterprises to associate and to conclude an agreement forming a federation.

Article 54.

1. The agreement forming an enterprise federation defines the name of the federation, the names of associated enterprises, the purpose and object of the activity, the bodies of the federation and the means necessary to attain its goal.

2. A detailed scope of activity of the federation and its organs is defined in the statute of the federation approved on the recommendation of the board of directors of the federation by the council of the federation.

Article 55.

1. The enterprise federation is to be entered into the register of state enterprises.

2. By registering, the enterprise acquires its legal personality.

Article 56.

1. The federation council is the body running the enterprise federation.

2. The director and a representative of the collective of the enterprise participating in the federation belong to the federation council.

3. The federation council elects its chairman from among its members.

Article 57.

1. A board of directors appointed and recalled by the federation council is the executive body of the federation.

2. The composition of the federation council and the board of directors, as well as the scope of the activity of those bodies are defined by the agreement or by the federation's statutes.

Article 58.

1. In a way defined in the agreement or in the federation's statutes, a state enterprise may leave a federation whose formation was not obligated on the basis of Article 53, paragraph 2.

2. An enterprise may leave a federation formed around an existing enterprise in the way specified in the agreement.

Article 59.

The Council of Ministers will define by its decree the way of and the conditions for forming federations, as well as the scope and the organs of control.

Chapter 15--Special and Final Regulations

Article 60.

1. The regulations of this act do not apply to:

1) banking institutions,

2) the "Polish State Railways" state enterprise,

3) the "Polish Post, Telegraph and Telephone" state enterprise,

4) State enterprises set up on the basis of Article 6, paragraph 2 "A" of the 20 December 1949 act on state forestry,

5) the state insurance institution,

6) the "Polish Airlines--LOT" state enterprise, and

7) state enterprises subordinated to the minister of justice and attached to penal establishments.

2. Enterprises specified in paragraph 1 are to be entered into the registry of state enterprises.

Article 61.

1. The Council of Ministers will specify by decree which regulations of the act are not applicable to the following state enterprises:

1) those subordinated to the ministers of national defense and of internal affairs,

2) those fully or partially working for the needs of the country's defense and security,

3) gas enterprises and enterprises producing, transforming and relaying electric and heat power to consumers, and supplying means for relaying energy by the joint gas network or the joint grid;

4) foreign trade enterprises, and

5) enterprises subordinated to the ministers of communications and of transportation and not mentioned in Article 60.

2. The exceptions listed in Article 1 may in particular apply to:

1) the formation, merger, division and liquidation of enterprises,

2) the introduction of a target to the enterprise plan, or setting an above-plan target for the enterprise,

3) the formation of enterprise groups,

4) the appointment, recall and suspense of enterprise director and his deputies, and

5) the formation of departments and other organizational units of the enterprise.

3. In a decree issued in line with paragraph 1, the Council of Ministers will regulate the issues determined in Article 2, to which the regulations of the present act do not apply.

Article 62.

To accomplish particularly important socioeconomic tasks arising from the provisions of the program for the economic consolidation of the country and in the period of implementing that program, the organ supervising the state enterprises may, on the principles defined in Article 47, obligate the enterprise to include a task in the enterprise plan, or to set an above-plan task.

Article 63.

1. On the day when the act is put into effect, the supreme, central or local organs of state administration, organs that supervised enterprises, will become the founding organs of the enterprises.

2. Economic subjects [podmioty] figuring in the register of state enterprises on the day when the act is put into effect will become, on the strength of the law, state enterprises in terms of the present act. This clause does not apply to the associations of state enterprises.

3. The associations of state enterprises accomplish their tasks arising from the binding regulations until their tasks are taken over by organizational units determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 64.

1. Before 15 October 1981, state enterprise directors will work up and present to collective councils enterprise draft statutes.

2. Having advised the collectives, the collective councils will adopt enterprise statutes before 31 December 1981.

Article 65.

1. The regulations of the 26 October 1950 decree on state enterprises (The Official Gazette Issue 18 for 1960, item 111) are superseded. Executive regulations issued on the basis of the decree are legally effective until they are replaced by regulations issued on the basis of the present act.

2. Until the acts provided for in Article 45, paragraph 1, are passed, regulations valid to date are to be applied, with modifications arising from the act, unless the Council of Ministers regulates the issues defined in Article 45, paragraph 1; otherwise by its decree.

Article 66.

This act comes into effect on 1 October 1981.

GLEMP, OZDOWSKI DISCUSS CHURCH, STATE COOPERATION

LD152152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Today the archbishop metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, primate of Poland, Dr Jozef Glemp, met the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Prof Jerzy Ozdowski.

A number of problems connected with the social situation in Poland were discussed. The primate revealed interest in the government's social policy program and in particular aid for families, old people and invalids. Certain problems concerning cooperation of church and state were also dealt with during the talk. Special attention was drawn to the place and role of law Catholics in the all-round renewal in the integral development of Poland.

PIOTRKOW MEETING DISCUSSES BLACK MARKETEERING

LD140836 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] We all hope that good yields will improve the market situation. At present this situation is disasterous. Poor labor organization must be added to this. A meeting was held today at the Piotrkow Voivodship consumers cooperative with representatives of the Department of Trade and the state commerce supervision and public control commissions.

Henryk Polak reports:

The topic at the meeting was sale and control policy at large stores. Discussion concerned problems which have been affecting trade. The situation is exceptionally difficult for trade workers. Acts of specific [swoisty] terror have taken place in recent days against personnel and even against the organs of control and the authorities. Often the initiators of these actions are gangs of black marketeers and criminal elements. They are interested in the nonstop sale of goods [words indistinct] and in line jumping. Ordinary customers attempting to buy goods have no chance. Actions against black marketeers achieve little because present legal regulations do not give appropriate punishment to black marketeers. Therefore it is essential to introduce an anti-black market law as soon as possible.

PAP REPORTS ON NATIONAL SHIP CONSTRUCTION

LD151947 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Two of the four major Polish shipyards have reported on their results in fulfilling the plan for the first half of the year. Only the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard has fulfilled its tasks: the annual plan for marketing of produce by 49 percent, and the plan for production by 52 percent.

The Gdynia Paris Commune Shipyard has fulfilled its plan for gross produce by 47.5 percent and the marketing plan by only 37.7 percent.

The workers of the Gdansk shipyard have launched 7 hulls on time and have handed over to the owners, all foreign, 9 ships: 2 11,000 DWT refrigerated transporters for Switzerland, 2 ro-ro ships for Brazil with a cargo capacity of 6,800 tons, 3 trawler-factory ships, refrigerated transporters and the canning ship Rybak Vladivostoka for the USSR. (?Among) the ships launched with a tonnage of almost 100,000 DWT are 3 trawler-factory ships for the USSR, 2 ships for carrying piece cargoes for Pakistan, 1 ship for the Polish-Chinese owner Chipolbrok, and 1 tanker for Greece. The plan for the next 6 months includes the (?launching) and handing over t the owners of 9 ships.

The workers of the Paris Commune Shipyard have launched and built only two big ships. Both of the yard's docks are now full of ships and in the first dock the hull for a large passenger ferry is being built for the owners sten [word indistinct]. This is a particularly complex ship, the first of a series. The ferry will have 800 passenger cabins, 145 crew cabins, and 2 large restaurants with a seating capacity of 1,000. It will carry 2,300 passengers and 700 cars. This dock has also begun building a mass cargo ship with a tonnage of 34,000 DWT for a Hong Kong owners. The other dock is simultaneously building 3 hulls: 2 83,000 DWT tankers, the first in a series, also for Hong Kong owners, and a refrigerated transporter for the Szczecin Transokean. These are the major construction projects for Polish shipbuilders.

FELIKS WOJTKUN APPOINTED NEW RADOM VOIVODA

LD151810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has, after consultation with the Voivodship People's Council in Radom, appointed Feliks Wojtkun to the post of Radom voivoda.

GDANSK PAPER REPORTS FORMATION OF POLITICAL CLUB

PM131343 [Editorial Report] Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 3-5 July 1981 carries in the "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column on page 2 A 1,600-word "(E)" report on the setting up in Gdansk of a "sociopolitical organization" to be called the "Political Thought Club." During a recent meeting of the club's founder members a provisional management committee was elected with Lech Badkowski as chairman. The organization's statutes, whose main points are included in (E)'s report, were adopted at a meeting which took place on 26 June. So far, the report states, the club's membership is restricted to members of the "Social Initiative Club" and the "3 May Constitution Celebrations Committee" but is eventually to be open to members of the public. The aims of the club, it is stated in the statute, is to carry out activities with a view to promoting "Poland's improvement, renewal and welfare." In particular, the club intends, it is stated, to promote "patriotic attitudes" and "the community's sense of responsibility for the nation's future." It also "will seek to ensure that the authorities observe the law which allows every citizen to freely express his beliefs and political views."

PZPR LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD110100 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP)--On the occasion of the Mongolian national holiday--the 60th anniversary of the popular revolution in that country--Stanislaw Kania, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Wojsiech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes to Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the People's Great Hural and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

We follow with sympathy, says the telegram, the efforts of the Mongolian people in implementing the bold targets of socioeconomic development of the country as outlined by successive party congresses. We think highly of the incontrovertible achievements of the past 60 years in the field of the socialist reorganization of social structures, the development of socialist economics, culture and education. We support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic.

We are convinced, says the telegram, that the relationships of fraternity and friendship between Poland and Mongolia, which are based on ideological unity and identity of political objectives, will continue to serve both countries and peoples well in the future, and contribute to a strengthening of the cohesion of socialist collaboration, peace and security throughout the world.

ENVOY IN BELGIUM PROTESTS EMBASSY ATTACK

LD151801 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Brussels, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's ambassador to Belgium, Esad Ceric, today handed to Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb a strongly-worded note of protest against a series of anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions on Belgian territory, particularly yesterday's attack on the Yugoslav Embassy in which two members of its staff were wounded. The Yugoslav ambassador pointed out that the anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities in Belgium had over a short period of time reached a level unprecedented anywhere else. The Yugoslav public can hardly understand and still less accept such a tolerant attitude of the Belgian authorities towards the series of anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions carried out on the soil of friendly Belgium, Ambassador Ceric said.

The Yugoslav ambassador also underlined that the further toleration of anti-Yugoslav activities could seriously affect the relations and cooperation between the two countries. He demanded that the strongest possible measures be taken to prevent anti-Yugoslav activities and protect Yugoslav representative offices and citizens in Belgium. If this is not done, the Belgian Government will assume full responsibility for the consequences, the Yugoslav ambassador warned.

Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb expressed deep regret on the part of the Belgian Government. He said the Belgian Government had taken certain measures over the past few months, but these failed to prevent yesterday's assassination attempt. He promised that the Belgian Government would examine the possibilities of taking further security measures.

DJURANOVIC MEETING WITH ROMANIA'S TROFIN REPORTED

AU141444 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. It was noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and comprehensive good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Romania are developing favorably in the interest of peace, security and equitable international cooperation.

Current international problems were discussed in the talks and both sides expressed concern over the distinctly unfavorable and strained situation in the world, particularly in the Middle East region. Regarding bilateral relations and cooperation, an exchange of views was carried out on possibilities for further promoting economic cooperation, particularly production cooperation, which, in our relations, should increasingly more be the backbone of economic relations. Production cooperation provides the best guarantee for permanence and stability of economic relations, something that both countries strive for.

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Nicolae Mihai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, also participated in the talks.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE WELCOMES SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL

LD151416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--The Foreign Policy Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber today took a positive stand (?on the) appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to world parliaments and nations for efforts to strengthen peace and check the arms race. The initiative, just as all constructive initiatives of other countries, can contribute to reducing international tensions and strengthening the awareness of the need for major international problems, including the question of disarmament and crisis spots, to be solved by means of negotiations, it was stated at the committee session.

The responsibility was underlined of all countries, especially the big, to enable with their behaviour the realization of these goals.

The hope was stated that the big powers will as soon as possible open negotiations on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and other problems of the limitation of the arms race. The committee recalled the obligation to (?initiate) the process of disarmament deriving from the decision of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. It would, in this context, be of major importance if accord was to be reached at the Madrid CSCE follow-up on convening a European disarmament conference, also proposed by the European, non-aligned and neutral countries themselves. At the committee session, it was also underlined that the non-aligned countries have consistently and continually been striving for an end to the arms race and for disarmament measures.

MINIC VIEWS DISARMAMENT, EUROCOMMUNISM, POLAND

PM151416 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Jul 81 p 15

[Silvio Trevisani undated interview in Belgrade with LCY Presidium member Milos Minic: "Yugoslavia, Dialogue With Moscow, Eurocommunism, Polish Congress"]

[Text] Belgrade--[Question] The dialogue between the two major powers is at a standstill. Initiatives are being taken by Europe, however. Willy Brandt and Lord Carrington have been to Moscow. Some people are saying that Europe provides hope of peace. Is it true? Are there any real prospects, or is it merely a truce?

[Answer] We have all followed attentively the European initiatives aimed at unfreezing the negotiations between the superpowers. In this context the two visits to the USSR constitute actions with specific aims. The aim is to open or facilitate the opening of negotiations on the subject of and on the causes behind the exacerbation of relations between the blocs. From what we learn from the world press regarding Brandt's talks, it seems that both sides emerged satisfied, despite differing viewpoints and stances. The essential point was an identical opinion regarding the need to lose no time and to proceed with negotiations that will permit a resumption of detente. The meeting was also important because it involved two individuals who, in the history of detente, can be considered initiators of detente between the blocs.

[Question] But the results achieved by Lord Carrington seem less substantial....

[Answer] On the basis of what has been published, it seems that the positions were divergent and distant. But there is a positive element, and commentators are right to emphasize it: The dialogue on Afghanistan has not ended and will continue. I believe that it is close to the truth to say that, however small, it was a step forward toward detente.

[Question] So does Europe provide hope for peace?

[Answer] I do not believe that these European initiatives constitute merely a truce: On the contrary, I believe that they reflect a prevalent feeling in Europe, which is alive among the people's masses and deeply rooted in the old continent's progressive and democratic forces. However, there is a question that the whole world is asking: Can the West European countries really play a role in imparting a new thrust to detente? Answers differ. What do the nonaligned countries say, for instance? The nonaligned countries want universal detente embracing the entire world and all the oceans--not only between the two blocs--and indeed, it is within this framework that the European countries' initiatives that we are talking about are taking place. And they are sparing no effort to reach the objective: Therefore these European initiatives are a step which, if the action continues, moves in the same direction as the nonaligned countries are acting.

Strengthening Pressure on Major Powers

[Question] Euromissiles are the key system, what is to be done in this connection?

[Answer] There is no other solution apart from strengthening the pressure on the major powers for them to accept negotiations to reach an agreement that must envisage the halting of Euromissiles production, the abandonment of the decision to deploy them in Western Europe and the Soviet Union's dismantling of the missiles already deployed. Only thus will Europe be freed from the tragic threat posed by the Euromissiles. That is our position.

[Question] Francois Mitterrand is president of France and communists are in the government there. You said recently that this is the first application of Eurocommunism. What does Eurocommunism mean to the LCY now? Do you feel involved in it or merely spectators?

[Answer] We have accepted the interpretation of it given by the major Eurocommunist parties, principally the Italian Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party. We are acquainted in detail with the latest talks between Comrades Berlinguer and Carrillo: According to what I have read in the press, the two parties again confirmed their positions, namely that in developed Europe socialism can only be built in our era by democratic means, through a series of progressive economic and social reforms. In this process the communists depend above all on cooperation and joint struggle with the Socialist, Social Democrat and other democratic and progressive parties.

[Question] Hence your remarks about "the first step in the application of Eurocommunism...?"

[Answer] Yes, when I said that I was thinking of a first step taken along this line. And I still believe so, because Mitterrand has announced that his government will implement the program presented during the election campaign. As far as I am aware, if not identical, this program is at least very similar to the "joint" program agreed by the French Communist Party and Socialist Party for the previous presidential election--a program which the communists subsequently requested be made more radical to which the socialists failed to agree, following which they declared themselves dissatisfied, and this was also the origin of the breakup of the union. In the latest presidential election there was a return to this unity of action, and this led to Mitterrand's victory and also to the victory of the left in the parliamentary election. This program envisages major reforms of the French economy and society.

Outside Interference Would Jeopardize Peace

[Question] Poland is synonymous with peace and detente in Europe, but not only with that. For many communists it also implies new opportunities for the development of socialism in the world. Do you consider this observation correct?

[Answer] The PZPR Congress will be taking place in a few days' time. Some people have expressed anxiety about events in Poland--some of them in dramatic terms. However, I believe that now everyone can assess the situation more calmly and more realistically and express their expectations with regard to the admittedly still exceptional complexity of the Polish economic, social and political situation. The PZPR congress is of truly enormous importance--historic, as the Polish leaders say, for Poland and for the development of socialism in Poland. The congress will analyze a period during which the PZPR has experienced a profound crisis. From the preparatory discussions of the sessions it is apparent that the congress will almost certainly confirm the policy of socialist renewal, in accordance with the interpretation of it given by the Polish leaders. From the congress the party will probably continue along the path of strengthening itself as an ideological and political leading force that performs its leading role as interpreted by the Polish leaders themselves, that is, in close cooperation and with shared responsibility with the powerful forces that emerged during this process, such as the trade unions and other organizations. It is, therefore, certain that this process and this practice of socialism indicate new opportunities for developing the world socialist process.

[Question] But there have been reservations and mistrust even on the part of certain communist parties--and anxieties, too. What were Yugoslavia's anxieties, for instance?

[Answer] Our anxiety centered particularly on the danger of an outside interference jeopardizing the situation and peace in Europe and halting the detent process for a long time. Hence our deep conviction from the outset that only the Polish people and working class and the PZPR were entitled to find a solution to the crisis. We are deeply convinced that they are capable of doing so. Of course, that is, as long as there is no outside interference from any direction. With regard to the reservations, it is a matter of different approaches and different expectations concerning this very difficult process in which different forces and currents are present. Because of the different approaches and different interests, the outside observer might perhaps want this or that force to prevail. Thus reservation and fears emerge. But the Polish movement will develop not according to my wishes or yours, but according to the historical situation, Poland's objective domestic and international conditions and real balances of power. Obviously, in Poland the socialist forces and socialist hopes have been very much predominant.

FEDERAL CHAMBER HOLDS SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD152344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber, under the chairmanship of Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, held a debate today on economic trends and opportunities for overcoming the economic difficulties in 1981, on the basis of the SFRY Presidency letter recently submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly. The chamber invoked emergency procedures today to adopt three laws: The first restricts expenditure for specific expenses in the second half of 1981, the second (?restricts) the repayment of budget surpluses, and the third is an addendum to the law on military service.

The delegates also adopted a proposal for adoption of a law on basic rights regarding pension and disablement insurance, and adopted the final accounts for the federal budget for 1980.

Within the framework of the debate on the SFRY Presidency's assessment of the topical economic situation and the economic trends in the country, Elhami Nimani, speaking on behalf of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, was the first to take the floor. This comittee, according to Nimani, had laid particular stress on the fact that the chief causes of the existing difficulties lay in a lack of consistency and responsibility in realizing the agreed policy, laws, agreements and contracts, and other measures.

Boris Petkovski (Macedonia) commented that a good share of the responsibility for the present social situation lies with the SFRY Assembly itself, that is, with the Federal Chamber. Much in their manner of operation should be altered and brought into accord with their constitutional function.

Muhamed Muluhadza, delegate from Kosovo, spoke about the measures and actions undertaken in this province to overcome the impeded conditions of economic activity of organizations of associated labor, and about actions which should now follow. Pointing to the unfavorable economic trends, he touched in particular on the growing losses which are in some places twice as great as last year. A considerable failure in exports is noticeable, too, such that even the somewhat more modest level of imports has not helped to make the payments deficit favorable. Muluhadza also spoke about the use of money from the fund for development of the underdeveloped areas, stressing that the Province of Kosovo will need additional funds for planned restructuring of industry and the economy as a whole. Solutions for this can be seen in intensification of the process of association of labor and means.

Nijaz Dizdarevic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) spoke about our country's economic relations with foreign countries, which are undoubtedly very vital for stabilization of economic activity. The situation in this sector is such, Dizdarevic opined, that it may grieviously damage Yugoslavia's overall international situation, and its resistance to various forms of pressures which might be exerted against our country.

Dizdarevic considers that we often discuss very major issues in the narrow circles of executive and management organs, without making use of the opportunities offered by the delegate system. I think that a turning point should now be arrived at, too, in relations between the Assembly Chambers and the Federal Executive Council.

Dizdarevic dwelled on another very important aspect of economic relations with foreign countries. This is the regional distribution of our imports and exports. The regional distribution of our country's economic relations with foreign countries, Dizdarevic said, is directly and immediately linked with our independence, with our role in the world. All the indices suggest that the proportions in economic relations with foreign countries have been disrupted, we are far too dependent in exports upon one region, and in our indebtedness and deficit on other regions, while we are too little linked with developing countries and the nonaligned world. However, we absolutely reject all speculations in this respect which already exist in the world, for nothing can disrupt our path of political independence.

Eduard Cencic (Socialist Republic of Croatia), speaking on behalf of the Committee for National Defense, stressed that the delegate system had not fully carried out its task and that this could not be justified by any objective reasons. He said that committee members had particularly insisted on efforts being made to find all the possible political, judicial and social ways of preventing isolationist practices by republican and provincial economic structures, and of preventing the creation of states within the state. Committee members, Cencic continued, have also expressed support for all the restrictions and measures which could ease the present situation and create the conditions needed for stabilization. At the same time, he conveyed the committee's view that the situation should not be considered either dramatic or easy.

During the session, the Federal Chamber also adopted the final account of the federal budget for 1980, a report on the functioning of the Federal Directorate for Reserves of Industrial Products and a report on the work of the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves.

The delegates' attention was justifiably attracted by Dr Miodrag Zecevic's report concerning the proposal for the adoption of a new law on pensions.

The Federal Chamber today also adopted amendments and addenda to the law on federal reserves of products and a report on the functioning of the system of the reserve of products in the SFRY. The chamber also adopted a proposal for a law on special conditions for granting credits for investments. Delegates also endorsed a proposal for the adoption of a law defining the conditions for exchanging and transferring parts of the human body that are used for the purpose of transplanting as necessitated by medical treatment. The draft federal law is a somewhat abridged form of the original concept, because everything else concerning transplanting parts of the human body will be regulated in republican and provincial laws.

An addendum to the law on military service, which was adopted today at the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on the basis of the urgent procedure, fixes the age limit for sending recruits to do their military service. In the future, recruits will be required to leave for their military service by the end of the year in which they become 30, instead of the year they are 27, as is the current practice.

The chamber today adopted two other laws on the basis of the urgent procedure. The first imposes restrictions on per diem expenses, business entertainment expenses, advertising and publicity expenses and authors' honorariums. It was adopted because the republics and provinces had failed to reach social accords on restrictions for this kind of consumption.

The chamber also adopted a law on the manner of disposing of surplus income belonging to the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities in 1981. In effect, this law prevents income of these communities from growing more rapidly than envisaged in the resolution for 1981.

PRICE INCREASES DO NOT RESPECT AGREED LIMITS

AU142003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG)--The increase of prices in the past 6 months once again unequivocally shows that prices did not respect the agreed limits in the first half of the year, and that the necessary measures were not taken. According to the data presented by Imer Pulja, federal secretary for the market, prices and general economic affairs, at the session of the Market and Prices Committee of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today, in the past half of the year the prices of industrial goods increased 24.4 percent, and in comparison with June last year they increased 50.3 percent. The prices in June were 2.3 percent higher than in May.

Retail prices increased 25.1 percent as compared with December last year, or 49.9 percent as compared with June 1980. The June increase was 1.7 percent in comparison with May. In the same period, the cost of living increased 22.4 percent. In comparison with June last year, it increased 43 percent, and the June increase over May this year was 1.1 percent.

SIROKA ON NEED TO COMBAT IRREDENTISM, NATIONALISM

LD112150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG)--President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia--the country's largest sociopolitical organization--has stated that all instruments and all socialist forces of Yugoslavia become active in difficult situations.

In an interview with BORBA, published in tomorrow's issue of the paper, Siroka said that the construction of socialism was not an easy process anywhere in the world, including Yugoslavia, and that every concept could not be carried into effect easily. Speaking of the Socialist Alliance organization, he said its ability was reflected in dealing with concrete questions in any environment, but this ability, in Siroka's view, is not given once for all: It is a process. The Socialist Alliance cannot be viewed as an army which "comes to attention on order, and then marches to socialism".

Speaking of the experience and lessons from the recent counterrevolutionary events in the Province of Kosovo, Siroka, an Albanian by nationality, called for the determination of concrete responsibility "of everybody and at all levels". He also underlined that, along with purge in the League of Communists, it was essential to admit to the party "all those who are prepared to combat nationalism and irredentism".

There are plenty of forces in the Albanian nationality who are prepared to combat nationalism and irredentism, Siroka pointed out, adding that they would increasingly be coming to the fore in the struggle for the further development of self-management, for the development of Kosovo, for the brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities. The League of Communists "must always stand guard in defence of the construction of socialism", not only conduct that construction.

Siroka recalled that during his visit to Kosovo in 1979, President Tito called attention to the intense irredentist and nationalistic propaganda in the province. Just at the time, such a hostile group was discovered in Kosovo, said Siroka. Twenty persons were on trial, some of them were sentenced for misdemeanour. It was precisely those people who appeared as organizers, as ringleaders of last summer's demonstrations in Kosovo, he concluded.

KOSTIC ON NEED TO END NATIONAL INTOLERANCE

LD151922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 15 Jul 81

["Speech by Petar Kostic at Orahovac League of Communists Municipal Conference"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Orahovac, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--We have never been, and are not now, under the illusion that the enemy has disappeared simply because he has been driven off our streets. The consequences remain and they are so broad and deep that the work on restoring the situation in the province to health should continue with undiminished intensity and drive. This was stressed by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, speaking at last night's session of the Orahovac League of Communists municipal conference.

He stressed the exceptional significance of the fact that there had been no street demonstrations in the municipality. This is a reflection of the high degree of organization and vigilance, not only on the part of the leadership of the municipality but also of the entire population. However, slogan-writing and pamphlets are a constant occurrence. It is impossible, Kostic noted, to keep an eye on every street, every blind alley and every tree in order to prevent this happening, nor is this our aim. Our aim is to suppress this kind of activity primarily by means of ideopolitical work.

Kostic expressed the view that the struggle against the enemy must continue for a long time until the establishment of conditions in keeping with the needs of an organized self-managing society in which, on the basis of the constant development of socialist self-managing relations, brotherhood and unity constitute the foundations of togetherness and further development.

Because of their importance and urgency, Kostic stressed, questions in the field of intranational relations rank among our priority obligations. The degree to which we shall succeed--and we must succeed--in restoring and strengthening mutual trust, and in promoting brotherhood and unity which represent the prerequisites for lasting good relations in our complex multinational province, Kostic said, depends on our speed and effectiveness in creating the right conditions and not on any verbal advocacy of the equality of all who live in Kosovo.

According to Kostic, normalizing the situation through the creation of conditions in which all would be interested in basing their future on togetherness is also of vital importance for reaffirming the readiness to live together with all the nations and nationalities of the entire Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the entire country.

We have not paid due attention to the problems of intranational relations, Petar Kostic emphasized, or they would not have deteriorated overnight. This is why, by working and struggling against national intolerance, narrowmindedness, nationalism and chauvinism and against counterrevolutionaries in general, we must now approach this set of problems in a radically different way. We must create the democratic atmosphere needed for open, well-argumented and comprehensive discussions on all aspects of the practical realization of the policy of intranational relations. This is the policy which the League of Communists of Kosovo has adopted. It is a clear policy. Equally clear is our orientation toward the complete equality of all the inhabitants of Kosovo, the degree of which is not determined by their numerical strength among the total population in terms of percentages. There are people to whom this does not appear to be clear, Kostic noted. For instance, talking about equality, the use of the language and script is one of the important aspects of this equality.

We have equality if the use of the language and script is based on equality, if it is not restricted in any way. And yet occasionally, though it is true that this does not happen often, we hear the "thesis" about some kind of objective priority of the language of the environment, in other words state language. Then, it also goes without saying that it is of exceptional importance that we should all know all the languages to enable us to better understand one another. Consequently, we need not to revise the policy of the LCY and the Kosovo League of Communists on national equality, but we need to implement it consistently in all our environments and at all levels.

There is nowhere else in the world where intranational relations have been solved as successfully as in our country. This also serves to prevent the nationalists who, instead of brotherhood, unity and equality, offer us hatred and darkness. This is being done by all those whose flags extol nationalism and chauvinism, and this exists among both Albanians and Serbs and also among all the rest. It is our task to oppose this with all the means at our disposal and we are certain to be victorious, Petar Kostic stressed.

PRISTINA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD152248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--We are obliged to make the League of Communists mobile, militant and efficacious, so that it represents a barrier to nationalism and all enemies of our society. Unless we do this, the enemy will again burst in, said Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the municipal committee, in his introductory report at today's session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina which considered the annual report on the work of the municipal organization of the League of Communists.

Samardzic emphasized that a large number of communists did not fully contribute to the activities of the past period, while a certain number even indirectly resisted the stances of the League of Communists. Severe measures must be taken against them. The municipal committee is duty bound to curtail long and sterile discussions on individual negative phenomena and their protagonists, and to undertake measures by itself when it establishes that the organization of the League of Communists is not ready and able to do so. Basic organizations which cannot overcome opportunism and reluctance not to offend will be dissolved. Measures will also be proposed against self-managing and isolated management organs which do not show interest in overcoming and clarifying the situation.

The secretary of the municipal committee underlined the need for such action with a series of examples and assessments of work and ideopolitical differentiation since the hostile demonstrations. The conclusions of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists are not being implemented in many environments, and this is creating absurd relations and situations. This is best illustrated by the example of the two opencast coal mines within the same composite work organization Elektroprivreda Kosova. One of them, Dobro Selo, has been working well for years, achieving good results and accumulating funds, while the other, Belacevac, which has more modern machinery, has been registering losses for years. Yet, the material position of those employed in the two mines is the same, regardless of the results of work.

Samardzic observed that, in spite of the hostile propaganda and activity from Tirana, the extent of indoctrination achieved by the enemy among the young generation cannot be explained without an analysis of the activity of people from our own environment who most frequently talked with youth.

The basic question, therefore, is whether the communists, teachers, will find the strength to remove from their ranks by the beginning of the school year all those who acted in a nationalist manner or were inclined that way. So far, however, they have not done this even with their colleagues who were jailed after the demonstrations.

Communists at the university remained silent and disinterested in spite of the very concrete criticism of the event and the unacceptable behavior of individuals in their midst. A striking example of this is the organization of the League of Communists at the Institute of History, which behaves as if criticism of the glorification of the past, an inclination to myths, and an un-Marxist approach to historic events does not apply to its members. At the university, Samardzic said, there were even many meetings at which communists who criticized negative phenomena and their protagonists were sharply attacked. It can be said that this is also a wider phenomenon which must be prevented by the energetic action of communists in all environments where it appears, or--if this is not successful--by the measures adopted by the forums of the League of Communists.

Identification of the participants in the demonstrations, the organizers, the agitators, the inspirers and the deceived, is not being carried out with satisfactory speed. The expected results have not materialized in any environment. It is being argued that these people are outsiders, that no one knows them, that no one saw anyone. Those who were forced from their offices to join the demonstrations do not know who forced them.

Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the municipal committee, mentioned environments which were directly "checked by name" and where no action was taken after that. They include the Municipal Educational-Pedagogical Institute and the hospital.

The process of ideopolitical differentation must also be started in the organs of the judiciary, the administration and the secretariats of internal affairs, while communists who work in the cultural institutions are duty bound to explain the reasons for such a penetration of nationalism in their spheres of activity, Samardzic concluded.

The analysis of the past events in Kosovo, their causes and consequences, rightly continues to be the subject of attention on the part of our public, numerous sociopolitical organizations and information media, because for the first time since the war we have been faced with an attempt to destroy this socialist society, with an attempt to destroy the integrity of the SFRY, said Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his speech at the meeting of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina.

The League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces in Kosovo, and not only in Kosovo, have underestimated the danger of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and have not resolutely and efficaciously fought against it in every situation. It is certain that in the struggle against the deformations which affected the Albanian people and which took place before the Fourth LCY Central Committee Plenum, parallel with the national affirmation and impetus in the development of the Albanian nationality in all fields of social life, the roots of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were not cut, Pozderac said. An uncritical acceptance of national romanticism and an insufficient demarcation line between national affirmation of the Albanian people and nationalism and irredentism enabled the enemy to penetrate the ranks of school children, students and educational workers and to turn many of them into the basic force of its own illegal organization and entire counterrevolutionary activity. The fact that the national question is also a class question was not always taken into account, Pozderac added. Since the class content of the national question has been neglected, the criterion for differentiating between what is the affirmation of nationality and what is nationalism and chauvinism has been lost. This line must always be clear and pure.

Whenever the national aspect has been separated from the class aspect, we have been faced with a crisis, Pozderac emphasized, recalling the highways affair in Slovenia, the mass movement in Croatia, liberalism in Serbia and greater-Muslim chauvinism in Bosnia-Hercegovina which appeared with the argument that Muslims were native Bosnians, while the Serbs and Croats living in Bosnia-Hercegovina were not. In all these situations, nationalism was the banner under which all forces struggling against socialism and self-management gathered together.

In the present conditions in the building of socialism and socialist self-managing social relations, Pozderac said, nationalism has not appeared as a consequence of the unsolved national question but as a mask for other political tendencies.

Analyzing hostile slogans which appeared during the demonstrations in Kosovo, Hamdija Pozderac said the attempt to gather and include wider masses, especially youth, in the demonstrations under the slogan "Kosovo-Republic" was the result of insufficient clarification of the politically legal and constitutional position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constituting element between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the federation, and the practice established in this respect, have favored the spreading of illusions that the ac quisition of republican status was a formal question and that it could be won by pressure.

Pozderac said the enemy exploited much that had not been said and made explicit in the treatment of this serious problem, as well as our shortcomings in the application of the constitution, because one gets the impression that some leaders in Kosovo--especially after the adoption of the constitution in 1974 and the establishment of new relations in the federation--were primarily occupied with questions of the status and volume of competences of individual structures of power and rights within the federation and less with the aims to which our constitution gave priority, that is free self-managing integration and affirmation of the decisive role of associated labor in our society.

The slogan "We are Albanians not Yugoslavs" implies not only a complete split and separation from the SFRY, but also severance of all links with other nations and nationalities in Kosovo and Yugoslavia with whom the Albanians have been living for many centuries--severance of this togetherness and isolation in "their" narrow circle and aspiration for an "ethnically pure Kosovo" which is basically of a chauvinist character, Hamdija Pozderac continued. He emphasized that we are Albanians, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins and at the same time also Yugoslavs. If someone is not this, then one wonders about his ideological position because without this and without such a Yugoslavia there can be no freedom and equality for any nation and nationality.

The counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo can be liquidated only by a persistent struggle against Albanian nationalism and irrendentism. Every crisis situation in the multinational country can also be liquidated only by persistent struggle against any nationalism and chauvinism, Pozderac said, emphasizing the need to struggle against any nationalism. He added that in this it is necessary to draw the line between nationalism and the need for further national affirmation of each national and all nations together. In this case, too, it is necessary to distinguish between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the need for further affirmation of the Albanian nationality, and this also means the national affirmation of all other nations and nationalities living in Kosovo. This is the only way to consolidate and strengthen socialist togetherness and full equality of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo and in our country.

Speaking about the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists of Kosovo, Pozderac expressed the conviction that it was necessary to intensify still more a critical attitude toward all members of the League of Communists, and to call without hesitation to account those individuals who are not carrying out their tasks, who were passive or who were consciously or unconsciously (?neutral) on the enemy positions in spreading nationalism and irrendentism.

Extending our full support to you in the activity to overcome the consequences of nationalist and counterrevolutionary activity, Pozderac said, we have full confidence in the communists of Kosovo, in their organizations, and in other organizations and organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. But our greatest help lies in the fact that we must struggle still more energetically against nationalism and chauvinism in our own environment.

Among other things, Pozderac especially spoke about the need to wage an energetic struggle against subjective shortcomings in production. He concluded that, in this situation, we must not allow any mistrust and nationalist attacks against the Albanian people.

Camilu Rasita, the first speaker in the debate at today's session of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke about slow differentiation in the environments of the Elektroprivreda Kosovo collective, from which people participated in the hostile demonstrations. Trajan Dimic emphasized that intranational relations between the miners of Kisnica and Novo Brdo were not disrupted, while Redzep Gasi pointed out the great obligations and responsibilities facing the League of Communists at the university.

Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, said the struggle against one nationalism cannot be waged from the positions of another. Nationalism is the direct adversary of progress and destined to fail, but Vukasinovic emphasized, it will not disappear by itself. There should be constant and uncomprising struggle against it. Budimir Vukasinovic emphasized that the constitution guaranteed full rights to the autonomous provinces. The constitution also envisages the development of togetherness but this has not yet been sufficiently achieved. Isolation still exists and the recent events in Kosovo showed where it can lead, Vukasinovic said.

Svetislav Jaksic pointed out the need for a more open and critical attitude toward obvious shortcomings. Noting among other things that the Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, too, did not cope with its tasks, he urged a thorough analysis of the work of this and other organs in the municipality.

Dusan Ristic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also spoke at the session of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina.

The conference relieved Chamilu Rasic, Slobodanka Miskovic, Lirija Ismaili, Gani Dautaj and Fatmir Fehmiu of their membership in the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists. Redzep Gasi, Adem Hasani, Boro Drmoncic, Muhamet Mustafa, Milan Seslija Rabije Bajravmi and Zija Jusufi were elected new members of the municipal committee.

Nebi Gasi, vice president of the Assembly of Kosovo, was elected president of the municipal conference with a 1-year mandate.

Aslan Fazlija, hitherto president of the municipal conference, and another eight members of the present municipal committee, will remain members of this organ. The Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Pristina today also decided to dissolve the basic organization of associated labor for (?cutting), of the industrial building combine Ramiz Sadiku in Pristina. This decision was adopted because of the opportunism and total unpreparedness of the members of the League of Communists to carry out ideopolitical differentiation.

VELI DEVA TALKS WITH SUVA REKA COMMUNE LEADERS

AU151035 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Veli Deva, leader of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, accompanied by Rabije Bajrami and (Golgeci) today visited Suva Reka and held talks with the Suva Reka Communal Committee of the League of Communists and some of the commune's leaders.

(Imer Gasi), leader of the Suva Reka Communal Conference League of Communists, informed the provincial leader about the political situation in the commune and the implementation of duties which result from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists.

Veli Deva then spoke to the communal leaders about a greater engagement of all progressive forces with the LC at the head, and a more effective involvement in duties which result from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists for everyone's mobilization to stabilize (?the general political situation in the province) after the recent events in Kosovo. He especially emphasized the need for more intensive work for (?education) and [words indistinct].

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES KOSOVO SECURITY

LD151753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, presided over by Dobrivoje Vidic, today held a meeting to examine topical questions related to the implementation of conclusions of the SFRY Presidency in connection with the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency also acquainted itself with the measures which are being undertaken in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to stop the Serbs and Montenegrins leaving Kosovo, and determined measures which will also be implemented in the sociopolitical communities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole. The Presidency also considered the report of the commission investigating cases where the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the name "Socialist Republic of Serbia" were omitted on seals and other public documents in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. They determined the tasks connected with the need to strictly apply legal acts in this respect.

MACEDONIANS VIEW USE OF ALBANIAN FLAG, NATIONALISM

Seeks Flag Law Change

LD152332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Skopje, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--Veli Saipi, the delegate from Struga in the Chamber of Municipalities of the Macedonian Assembly, today submitted a request from all the chambers of the Struga Municipal Assembly asking the Macedonian Assembly to start an initiative aimed at changing the law on the use of flags. The request seeks to delete the article on the use of flags by members of the Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, delegate Veli Saipi's explanation stressed, have also been reflected in Macedonia and there have been hostile excesses in the Struga Municipality in connection with these events. Apart from hostile slogans used by the enemy, the flag of the Albanian nationality was the basic way in which greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism manifested themselves in the course of this counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian irredentist nationalism.

This flag, whose form and insignia are not defined in any explicit Yugoslav regulation, was a rallying point not only for internal enemies from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, but also for members of international reaction (Zogists, Ballist bands, Enver's servants, the Ustashe and other enemy elements abroad).

This state of affairs caused by the counterrevolutionary events is Kosovo has caused deep indignation among the Yugoslav nations and nationalities as a whole and thus also among the Macedonian people and the nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, especially in the Struga Municipality. Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been unanimously condemned at numerous meetings in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and sociopolitical organizations.

Concrete demands have been made by members of the Albanian nationality to delete the appropriate provisions in the law which concern the use of the flag of the Albanian nationality in view of the fact that the flag currently used by the Albanian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is in fact the flag of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which since 1948 has pursued a policy hostile to our country.

Considering this request, delegates of the Chamber of Municipalities of the Macedonian Assembly decided that, in keeping with the standing order on the work of the Macedonian Assembly, the highest legislative delegate body of the republic should set in motion the precedure involved in changing the above mentioned law on the use of flags, which was published in the official gazette of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia this year.

Albanian Language Use Scored

LD152300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Delegates from all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly today unanimously adopted and passed decisions on the promulgation of amendments to the republican constitution and the law on the implementation of the amendments. As Kata Lahtova, president of the Social-Political Chamber, noted in the introductory speech, this marked the completion of 2 years of intensified work on the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. Macedonian Assembly delegates also considered a number of proposals, laws, and reports today. Marija Damjanovska reports:

[Begin recording] At separate sessions, delegates of the Macedonian Assembly considered employment problems and measures aimed at solving them, measures aimed at developing hill and border areas, and other reports and proposals. Delegates endorsed a report on water supplies in the republic and held a broad and concrete discussion on carrying out educational activities in the Albanian language in Macedonia.

As early as May of this year, the Social-Political Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly asked that this matter be consiered because of the alien ideological content of some of the textbooks and auxiliary literature for students taught in the Albanian language. It was pointed out both in the report prepared by the republican Secretariat for education and in delegates' speeches that textbook contents such as this had contributed to the emergence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in a number of educational institutions. A number of schools in Tetovo, Gostivar and Kumanovo even used books which had not been approved by the appropriate organs in the republic. Some of the history teachers made changes in school programs and assigned essays which encouraged nationalist thinking and orientation. One such theme was the Prisren League as a significant moment of [word indistinct] of the Albanian people.

There were also major differences in the amount of subject matter in teaching programs concerning the Albanian language and literature and the Macedonian and Serbo-Croat languages. Thus, the fifth form reader features only 3 authors from Macedonian literature and 43 from Albania. In that reader, as well as in sixth, seventh and eighth form readers, there is no photograph of Comrade Tito. In some schools in Ohrid, Debar and Kicovo photographs of personalities from Albania were displayed on the wall instead of those of Yugoslav personalities. Particiularly alarming is the fact that there were cases of employing politically unsuitable lecturers and those who had been sentenced for enemy activities. Also, in some environments, teaching in the Macedonian language was boycotted.

Delegates decided that in the process of eliminating Albanian nationalism and irredentism, it was necessary to continue to adopt concrete measures, primarily in the form of suspending individuals and instituting criminal and disciplinary proceedings against them because of their enemy activity. They also decided that textbooks and literature containing material alien to our self-managing society should be eliminated from teaching as soon as the beginning of the next school year. Future cooperation between the universities in Skopje and Tirana will be also be reexamined.

BORBA VIEWS ALBANIA'S MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE

AU151942 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 81 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "International Aspects of an Adventure"]

[Excerpts] With regard to military-political aspects, Albania has been a relatively secure country during almost all of the post-war period, and it has been so chiefly thanks to its very favorable geographic position, for it shares borders with only two, peaceful neighbors.

Bearing in mind the size and equipment of the Albanian Armed Forces, they are without any major significance for any combinations on a European scale. They number 40,000 men, of whom 30,000 are in the army which is organized in 8 infantry brigades, a tank brigade, 2 artillery brigades and some smaller units. With their 70 obsolete T-34 tanks and 15 somewhat more modern T-54 tanks, with a very small number of other units with modern equipment, so to speak without any air force (in all, 100 obsolete aircraft without any spare parts and without technical maintenance facilities), the Albanian Armed Forces constitute more of a security force than an operative force which could have any influence on possible operations in the Balkan area. The Albanian Navy, equipped with small coastal craft and with three obsolete submarines of Soviet origin, also does not constitute a force that could play any significant role, considering the fleets of the big powers involved in this area.

The paramilitary organizations include 5,000 men in security units and 8,000 men in border guards.

In all, the Armed Forces of this country constitute a defensive force which is rather an instrument designed to protect the internal system, which--like in any other country--needs more people and forces for its protection in proportion to its injustice.

Scope of Big Power Interests

Albania's territorial aspirations, expressed in Tirana's latest activities for the creation of a greater Albania which would incorporate considerable portions of neighboring countries, thus do not rest and cannot rest on the military or political strength of its own forces. Politically unattractive and militarily weak Tirana, in realizing its aspirations, could rely only on the interest of the big powers and blocs in these problems or, to put it in different words, on an internationalization of the problems that emerged in its relations with its neighboring countries.

No particular or special interest of the big powers and blocs in Albania has been demonstrated. Since the Soviet Union withdrew militarily from this region, the two big powers have only been carefully watching the events and endeavoring to realize a minimum of their aims, these aims consisting chiefly of not allowing the other side to penetrate the region. Of course, one can hear it being said in the West that the Soviet Union, considering the position of its naval forces, has more interest in taking possession of the bases which it had constructed when Albania was its ally. However, the very increase in the number and significance of the nuclear missile arsenals partly reduces this interest, and it is believed that Moscow also understands that the efforts and costs of regaining a foothold on the Albanian coast could be out of proportion to what may possibly be gained.

Nevertheless, great interest in this region undoubtedly exists in both blocs and both big powers because of the exceptional sensitivity and significance of the region. Any major change in the military-political situation in this region would lead to major or minor actions and moves by both sides. This would ultimately mean a serious destabilization of the Balkan area and this part of the Mediterranean, and this also means transforming the countries of this part of Europe into pawns in the game of the big powers and blocs, which is something that every country and responsible leadership must endeavor to avoid at any cost.

The tasks of the communists in the regions involved in counterrevolutionary actions by the Albanian chauvinsts, as well as the tasks of all the communists of our country--if one looks at the problem from this aspect--are therefore more complex and responsible if one bears in mind the international, foreign political aspects of these events.

SLOVENIA ASSEMBLY AMENDS REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

LD151842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Jul (TANJUG)--The Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today enacted amendments embodying the principle of collective work and responsibility in the republican consitution.

This initiative of President Tito was recently incorporated into the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Under the new amendments to the Slovenian Constitution, the tenure of office of all republican functionaries is two years with the possibility of one re-election to the same post.

The promulgation of the amendments, Chairman of the Assembly of Slovenia committee in charge of preparing constitutional amendments Milan Kucan underlined the necessity of equalizing the tenures of office for functionaries in the bodies of socio-political communities with those of delegates to the assemblies. [sentence as received].

DUBROVNIK FESTIVAL COUNCIL SCORES CHURCH ACTION

LD101726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Dubrovnik--At its session today the council of the Dubrovnik summer festival adopted the report on preparations to hold this year's festival, which will be opened with a formal ceremony this evening attended by numerous prominent personalities from Yugoslavia and abroad. At the same time agreement was reached on the way to adopt the proposed program for the next festival. Following this an analysis was made of the situation which has arisen in connection with the implementation of the adopted 1981 program, a situation which has arisen due to the refusal of the Dubrovnik Catholic Church to cooperate with the organizers of the festival. The session of the council adopted the following official statement for the Yugoslav public:

"The attitude of the council of the Dubrovnik summer festival regarding the behavior of the Catholic Church authorities in Dubrovnik toward the Dubrovnik summer festival".

"At the 10 July 1981 session, the council of the Dubrovnik summer festival was informed of the reasons why some parts of the earlier adopted program of the festival for this year have not been realized in connection with the behavior of the Catholic Church authorities in Dubrovnik. Since the conviction has been reached that what is at stake is a deliberate, organized and unacceptable attitude of the church authorities, the council believes it necessary to stress the following:

1. In the effort to expand the activity of the Dubrovnik summer festival to the sphere of visual arts and to major cultural and historical themes which embrace the cultural past of Dubrovnik and which demonstrate its cultural and historical role, the council has included in this year's program an exhibition entitled "Goldsmith's Art in Dubrovnik Throughout Centuries" and at the same time has approved the preparation and funds for an even more extensive and significant exhibition entitled "Visual Arts in Dubrovnik in the 15th and 16th Century," planned for the 1982 program.

Professional work on these projects has been entrusted to a qualified scientific staff. Regarding this year's exhibition, all conditions customary for a first-class exhibition manifestation (lay-out, insurance, multilingual catalogue etc) have been ensured.

Despite repeated requests by the Dubrovnik summer festival such as the one submitting the request to borrow artistic objects necessary to hold the exhibition "Goldsmith's Art in Dubrovnik Throughout Centuries", and in the last instance of the request by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments of Dubrovnik Municipality, the church authorities have refused to give permission for part of the exhibits to be photographed and they have also refused to lend all the requested exhibits which are in the possession of the church in the Dubrovnik area. In this manner, the church authorities have consciously violated the provisions of article 21 of the law on the protection of cultural and natural monuments (by preventing the photographing for research purposes) and of article 23 of the same law which says: "In the organizing of significant cultural manifestations (joint memorial exhibitions, retrospective exhibitions, celebrations, anniversaries etc), the one in possession of the cultural monument is dutybound to make it possible, at the request of the Institute for the protection of Cultural and Natural Monuments, for certain monuments to be used for this purpose."

2. Church authorities have resorted to an even more transparent form of rejecting cooperation by cancelling the age-old practice of holding concerts in Dubrovnik churches, a practice which has so far been to the mutual benefit and satisfaction of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders and of the Dubrovnik summer festival. Church premises envisaged for the holding of eight concerts in the 1981 program have been refused at the last minute -- when the program and the posters of the festival have already been printed.

3. The council of the Dubrovnik summer festival neither considers itself to be directly called upon to investigate the reasons and motives for the behavior of the church authorities nor to look for legislative or other implications of such behavior. In the same vein, it is not up to the council to link the narrowminded behavior of church owners of cultural monuments with the declared social concern for the protection and preservation of these monuments, with the past and present material investments by society to preserve these monuments. But the council of the Dubrovnik summer festival feels it is its duty to draw the attention of the public to the fact that in drafting the program and in the entire policy of this cultural manifestation it has been guided exclusively by the motives of promoting cultural activities and has never acted by ignoring the interests of the owners of artistic objects, works or premises or by ignoring the criteria of the protection of and respect for artistic works and monuments.

Therefore, such a refusal of cocperation by church authorities, for which the Dubrovnik summer festival has been given no reasons or grounds, is energetically rejected and condemned by the council. It believes that in the abovementioned examples of the behavior by Catholic Church authorities in Dubrovnik the tendency is present of giving cultural contents and manifestations political connotations, a tendency which in the specific examples is contrary to the interests of Dubrovnik, to general cultural interests of our community and our society and, in the objective assessment, also contrary to the interests of the church itself."